THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Trial of Maximilian by Court Martial—The Prince Questions the Legality of the Tribunal.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 28.—To-morrow Maximilian and his principal generals—Miramon, Mejia, and Castillo—may very possibly be sentenced to be shot.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the Emperor and Prince Salm-Salm had an interview with Escobedo at his headquarters at Queretaro. The meeting was brought about by the Princess Salm-Salm, who had just returned from her mission to the President at San Luis.

It was characterized by an incident which, were I able to relate it, would cause a thrill of disgust in every civilized community in the world, but at present my lips are sealed for weighty reasons. Maximilian offered to abdicate and to use his influence to bring about the immediate surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz, the former to be accomplished in a most remarkable manner. In return he asked the lives and a safe conduct out of the country for himself, his German officers and troops, and Generals Mejia and Castillo—Miramon, for reasons which will hereafter be apparent, was left out—and for his Mexican private secretary.

A special messenger was despatched to the President with these conditions. He returned to Queretaro on the 24th inst., with an unqualified rejection of the proposals.

The same day the Emperor, Miramon, and Mejia were placed in separate cells, under double guard, and a court martial was organized to try them. Since the days of the Spanish inquisition no such tribunal has ever been framed. Who the President is no one knows. Where the court sits, and who are the witnesses is equally a matter buried in the darkest obscurity. The Judge Advocate has fourteen points of accusation. With these he passes from one to the other of the prisoners, and asks them on each point what they have to say in reply. In vain the Emperor requested time to consult his counsel, naming as such the Liberal General Rivas, Pallacio, and Senor Martinez de la Lore, of Mexico city. In vain he protested against the legality of the Court.

These proceedings have been going on for three days, and to-morrow the sentence is expected to be given. If that sentence is passed it will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of the Emperor will be shared by his chief officers.

The Princess Salm-Salm arrived in San Luis to-day by special express. The President had promised her that, if her husband and the Emperor were sentenced to be shot, she should have another interview with him. This courageous lady is the bearer of a private letter from the ex-Emperor to the President. She has been refused admittance to-day, but is promised an interview to-morrow.

But a sudden case of perplexity has arisen to-night, and affords almost the only faint hope of the Emperor's life being spared. Notice has been served upon the President that Maximilian denies the jurisdiction of the court, on grounds of international law. I am a government, he says, recognized by every power in the world except the United States, and I can only be tried by a legal congress of nations. Wheaton's work on International Law was at once in requisition; but there was only one copy in the whole of San Luis Potosi, and that belonged to a shrewd notary, who got his own price for it before he would give it up. Wheaton obtained, the Ministry have been in deliberation the whole night, and the council has not even now (midnight) broken up. What the result will be no one ventures to predict.

President Juarez is unquestionably in a dilemma. The newspapers and all the violent Liberals are clamoring loudly for Maximilian's blood. All the crimes and outrages of the French troops in this vicinity—and they are legion—are charged upon his head.

On the other hand, if the President orders Maximilian's execution, he has been warned that he would lose the sympathy of the United States. Personally, Juarez would like to conciliate the United States; but the anti-American feeling has grown so strong here, especially since the unexpected fall of Queretaro, that it is quite possible Maximilian may be shot out of mere bravado towards the United States.

Letter of Maximilian to Marquez.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25.—The *Boletin de Oriente*, in an extra which I have just received, publishes the following letter of Maximilian to General Marquez. It was intercepted, together with other Imperial correspondence.

QUERETARO, May 3.—Senor General Marquez—After having been for some time without any news from the capital I have just received at the same time from different sources information that embitters my feelings. It relates to occurrences which we could wish were never made public, out of regard at least for the dignity of our throne.

When you left here for the capital you were, in consideration of the offer which you had made, invested with ample powers to organize a respectable division of men, which, with the pecuniary means that we needed, you were to bring to the relief of this place. But, contrary to your instructions, you undertook a tardy and hesitating move which failed to be of aid to the besieged city of Puebla, and caused the loss of the only regular force you could master, owing to the disorder and unskilfulness of your retreat, which had all the appearance of a flight.

I prefer not to speak at present of the terror and panic that induced you then to treat with the Liberals for a conditional surrender of the capital. I would wish also that I could pass over in silence the hatred you have aroused against the empire by your use of vexatious and over-cruel measures, which history will never explain in a favorable sense for us. Such acts have produced their inevitable result. Not only is public opinion against us, but even our best friends—such as Generals Vidaurri, De la Portilla, Espejo, and others—refuse to share in the responsibility for such misconduct.

And while at the capital all the interests of society are injured in the effort to extort pecuniary means that are squandered, leaving in the public mind the conviction that they are used for criminal purposes, the long-suffering and heroic army which defends this place has to struggle with hunger, and is short of powder, while all the projectiles yielded by the melting down of the church bells are spent. With such conduct the empire must necessarily succumb: for in this age of the world only such political institutions as are of public benefit can stand. Bad ones fall sooner or later: they can never survive.

Our own conscience, however, is easy, because we have spared no kind of sacrifice; and whatever was possible for us to do has not been left undone. The unbounded confidence which we placed in the prominent men around us, and the use which each one has made of that trust, shall be the data upon which history will found its judgment of our action. And as for ourselves, we decline any share in the responsibility attending any act whatever of violence or wrong; such we will neither authorize nor sanction. I remain, etc., MAXIMILIAN.

President Juarez Expects Soon to be in Mexico.

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this city we translate the following:—

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15.—Colonel George E. Church—My Esteemed Friend:—At eight o'clock this morning, after a strong attack, which took place at three o'clock in the morning, Maximilian, Castillo, and Mejia surrendered at discretion. I have received Escobedo's official report by telegraph.

Mexico will very soon be occupied by General Diaz.

I am, sir, your affectionate friend and servant,
BENITO JUAREZ.

Little "All-Right!" All Right.

We are very glad to be able to say that the little Japanese boy "All Right!" will probably suffer no serious injury from his terrible fall of Wednesday night. He remained insensible for some time after he was picked up, but when Dr. Carnochan visited him yesterday morning he pronounced him out of danger, and, indeed, it is hoped that he may be able to perform again on Saturday evening.

This little child is said, by those who see much of him, to be a remarkable character, and to stand out in marked contrast with the other members of the troupe—his father excepted. He is bright, sweet-tempered, and obedient, and is manly beyond his years. If any serious accident to him had deprived the company of his services, they would have lost their main stay. He and his father are their most important members; but even the father, wonderful as he is, would not be so much missed as this merry little bird, whose grace, vivacity, and courage have excited an unusual personal interest in him with thousands who have witnessed his astonishing performances. May his pleasant little voice continue to be heard for many a night from all sorts of impossible places, and his bright eyes twinkle while he plies his fan or makes his comical salute, and may we never have to chronicle that he is other than "All Right!"—*N. Y. Tribune*.

SHERIDAN'S REMOVALS.

Protest and Memorial of Judge Abell.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following is the correspondence of Judge Abell, of the First District Court of Louisiana, with the President, in relation to his removal by General Sheridan:—

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—The unwavering attachment of myself and the people of the State of Louisiana to you, and the broad national principles so wisely conceived and firmly pursued by you, I trust will be sufficient apology for the earnest manner I press the correction of what appears to me an error involving individual injustice, humility to the State, and a violation of the laws of the country.

On the 28th of May I forwarded to you a memorial, in which it was made to appear that General Sheridan's action in my attempted removal was illegal, unjust, and unnecessary. If I only were affected by General Order No. 5, which purports to remove me from a high judicial office by a subaltern military officer, it appears to me that the Commander-in-Chief will not withhold summary redress. Assuming, as the order does, the power to remove judges and other State officers without cause, it leaves two great States at the mercy of a single person, and virtually deprives me of my ordinary redress in the Courts of the State, as it strikes down the independence of the judiciary.

I am a plain old man, and will venture to say that if the laws are permitted to be trampled upon, all the offices, under one pretext or another, will fall into the hands of extreme men; they will want no new Constitution: the people will have power to make none; or, if permitted, it will be rejected, the object of the act of Congress defeated, and the people tantalized. One national, unjust, and oppressive as we believe the law to be, it is forced on us, and we all accept and forward it, that we may have some sort of State Government and representation in Congress, and feel that we are entitled to have the law executed according to its words and intendment. So far from impeding the action of the commander, I am firmly of the mind that if the State officers and people were left free to act, they would present a Constitution of the State in accordance with the act of Congress in less than five months from this date. Of Andrew S. Herron, the Attorney-General of the State, who is made by law the principal officer of the First District Court, allow me to say that, although he has been in the Confederate service, he is a man of great merit, and dearly beloved by the people, and has been, to my knowledge, with myself, zealously engaged in forwarding the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867. As a Union man and faithful public servant, the record must speak for me. All my public acts are of record in the debates of the Convention of '64, and in the First District Court. All my decisions, and charges to the Grand Jury, were read from manuscript, and cannot be garbled, and are now on file. If anything appears illegal or improper, it could be easily shown.

With the exception of General Sheridan and a few of the Conventionists, I do not hesitate to say that all my official acts are fully approved by the people of the State, of all parties. I have not had the pleasure of seeing General Sheridan, and have never conflicted with military jurisdiction. I have no prejudice to indulge, but respectfully contend that he has no right to use the power of Government to remove and oppress any one without clear law, and no necessity could justify it in times of peace.

Since writing the above Governor Wells has been removed, and Mr. Thomas Durant appointed in his stead. The Governor appears to be a man in whom no party has confidence; but if the object be only to get rid of a bad man, as stated by General Sheridan, why not let his constitutional successor, Hon. A. Voorhies, Lieutenant-Governor, against whom nothing can be said, proceed with the discharge of the functions of Governor of the State? I fear these things will end in an overthrow of republican institutions. I pray the President to retain the State Government intact until altered, modified, or superseded by the United States, as provided in the 6th section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1867.

I forward with this supplement a duplicate of my memorial to the Attorney-General of the United States, which you can inspect in case the original has failed to reach you.

In renewing my prayer contained in my original memorial for restoration to my judicial functions, I remain yours, respectfully, EDMUND ABELL.

The memorial then follows, repeating Sheridan's orders, and quoting letters of Judge Abell to the General, of May 18, 1867, and August 29. In the first letter he thus examines the power of removal:—

And now, protesting, I respectfully state that the power of removal is not prescribed in the act of Congress to any one, but is expressly reserved to the United States, meaning Congress. The act is skilfully and cautiously drafted, and is strictly confined to the object therein expressed. Under its provisions the President of the United States, the several Commanders of Districts, and subordinate officers, are as much bound by its provisions as the humblest individual. The first section declares 'That the said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed."

This act must be strictly construed, and so Congress intended in using in the first section the words "subject to military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed." With the exception of the details of registration, elections, etc., which differ but little from State laws on the same subject, the powers and duties of District Commanders are contained in the third section. This section authorizes the creation of "military commissions or tribunals" for the purpose, when deemed necessary, to protect persons and property, to suppress insurrections, disorder, etc., and any interference of State authority by myself or others would be null and void, and nothing more.

The power of removal from, or appointment to, civil offices is not given to the Commanding General by word or implication. If any ambiguity appears in the third section, the first clause of the sixth removes it. It declares: "That until the people of said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same," meaning Congress, and not the military commander.

The power claimed in your order would not only enable you to modify, control, and supersede the present Government, but would enable you to create one of your own, a power not prescribed by the act, and could not have been contemplated by Congress. It would destroy the independence of the judiciary, and be tantamount to yourself holding plea on life and liberty by deputation, removable at pleasure. Such courts, it seems to me, are inconsistent with the liberty or safety of the people. I have at all times acted with fidelity to the United States and this State. All my official acts are on record in the debates of the Convention of 1864, and in the minutes and proceedings of the First District Court of New Orleans.

I fully accept and recommend the act of Congress and have at all times used my personal influence to forward its object. With regard to my course in reference to the unfortunate occurrence of the 30th of July last, I respectfully refer to a letter which I addressed to you on the 29th of August last, which fully shows how earnestly I desired to prevent that fatal meeting.

The memorial to the President then recites Judge Abell's actions, asserts his loyalty, examines the constitutionality of the New Orleans Convention, and concludes as follows:—

Your memorialist avers that had the military officers of this department opposed the attempted meeting and usurpation of the so-called Conventionists as earnestly as he did, there would have been no meeting on the 30th of July, no riot, and, consequently, no shedding of human blood. That the Conventionists and their confederates are legally and morally responsible for the bloodshed on that day, seems to me beyond successful contradiction.

Your memorialist, as a public officer, having in every instance faithfully, honestly, conscientiously, and humanely discharged his duties, and having accepted and forwarded the act of Congress, he feels warranted in saying that there was no cause, in law or fact, for his attempted removal.

Having fully shown to the President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief, etc.—

First. That General Sheridan, a military officer in the service of the United States, has, by a military order, ejected him from a high judicial position of Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans; and, by the same order, assumed to appoint a successor, who is now, in time of profound peace, holding pleas in a civil court of the life and liberty of citizens of the United States and of the State of Louisiana without such an appointment as is known to law.

Second. That General Order No. 5 is in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

Third. That the order divests citizens of the United States of vested rights.

Fourth. That the order is unnecessary, as it removes one Union man to place another on the bench, both earnestly forwarding the act of Congress.

Fifth. That the order strikes down the independence of the judiciary of two States of the Union, and subjects the judges to the uncontrolled power of a single military officer.

Sixth. That the Order seeks to create a precedent inconsistent with the institutions of the country, and subversive of the liberty of the people.

Wherefore, the gravity of this application considered, your memorialist respectfully asks that Military Order No. 5, as hereinbefore set forth, be revoked and declared null and void, or so modified as to permit the Judge of the First District Court, and its principal officer, Andrew S. Herron, the Attorney-General of the State, to proceed with the business of the Court in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the State.

Very respectfully submitted, EDMUND ABELL.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅝; Reading, 106⅞; Erie, 44; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¼; Michigan Central, 112¼; Michigan Southern, 68⅝; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 98⅛; Hudson River, 100½; United States Five-twenties 1862, 110; do. 1864, 106⅞; do. 1865, 107; new issue, 109⅜; Ten-forties, 100⅞; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 106⅞; Sterling Exchange, 110; at sight, 110½. Gold, 137⅞.

THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

GENERAL SWAYNE GONE TO MOBILE TO SETTLE THE CITY GOVERNMENT—BUSTEED APPLIES FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM, AND IS REFUSED—ORDER FROM GENERAL POPE RELATING TO VACANCIES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 13.—General Swayne has gone to Mobile to reconcile discordant elements, by filling vacancies, caused from the refusal of several of his appointees in the city government to serve.

It is reported here that Judge Busteed applied to General Swayne for an injunction to stop the proceedings against the former, in the State Court, for malfeasance in office. Swayne refused, and Busteed then applied to General Pope, but the result is not yet known. The report is credited in reliable circles, as bitter enmity exists between Swayne and Busteed.

General Pope has directed the Governor to require that all vacancies in civil offices existing now or those that may occur be reported to the Executive Department in the usual manner. A list of such vacancies as are absolutely necessary to be filled may be communicated to the district commander of the State, with the names of such persons to fill the vacancies as the Governor may think proper to recommend, and who must not be disqualified by the third section of the Constitutional amendment. The list, as furnished, will be forwarded to General Pope's headquarters, with such recommendations and information concerning persons proposed for office as the district commander can obtain.

This order is highly approved here, as it virtually places the appointing power, in nearly all cases, under the control of the State Executive. It is alleged that the Loyal League heretofore controlled all removals and appointments by military commanders.

The League is circulating large numbers of Thaddeus Stevens' confiscation speech among the freedmen, and employers complain that it raises false hopes and embarasses farming operations.

LOUISIANA.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THOMAS J. DURANT.

From the New Orleans Tribune, June 8.

Mr. Durant, in reply to a letter from one of our distinguished citizens, has written the following important reply, which we are at liberty to use:—

WASHINGTON CITY, May 27.—Dear Sir:—I received yesterday a letter you addressed me on the 22d instant, and appreciate highly the kind feelings by which it was dictated. Some of my old and warm friends have also written me in the same strain, but I impute this entirely to their good feeling for me. The dignity of the existing emergency rises above personal considerations, and the great work of restoring Louisiana, free and just, to a place in the Federal Union, should not be embarrassed by contention about the fitness of any man for the office of Governor or Senator, or what not. So far as I am concerned, it shall not be done with my consent.

In tracing out the path of operation laid down in the act of March 23, 1867, commonly known as the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, it seems to me that the final act of transmitting a constitution for the State to the President, to be laid before Congress, cannot well be consummated before the 1st of March next, nine months hence. Why, then, debate who shall be office-holders under a constitution which can only be considered at that remote period, and which may then be rejected? Such a course would be mischievous in the extreme, and ought not to be pursued.

In my opinion, the Constitution to be adopted by the Convention in Louisiana should expressly provide that the elections under it for State officers, Representatives in Congress and Senators, shall only take place within a certain term after the acceptance of the Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

And I am of opinion that no one of the late Rebel States should be admitted into Congress by its representatives until an amendment to the national Constitution shall have been adopted establishing irrevocable universal suffrage and equality before the law in every State of the Union. Yours, very truly,
THOMAS J. DURANT.

THE REBELLION IN TENNESSEE.

ORDER OF GOV. BROWNLOW PLACING GEN. JOSEPH COOPER IN COMMAND OF THE STATE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARDS, NASHVILLE, June 7, 1867.—I. Whereas, I have commissioned General Joseph A. Cooper, who is an experienced and prudent man, to take the oversight and command of all the companies of State Guards organized by me in Tennessee, with authority to make such changes in the location of companies as he, in consultation with me, may deem necessary and proper: this order is issued to notify all officers and enlisted men to strictly obey his orders.

II. There are now twelve companies ready for the service; and, although I find no trouble in raising companies, there will not be called into service more than twelve or fourteen companies, all told, unless the rebellious conduct of the people shall make it necessary to increase the force.

III. The length of time that this small force of State militia will be continued in the service depends entirely upon the conduct of the people. The indications are that we are to have disturbances at different points, prompted by bad and rebellious men; but in this I hope, for the sake of the country, that I may be disappointed. W. G. BROWNLOW,
Commander-in-Chief State Militia.

IDAHO CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

From the Salt Lake City Vidette, May 25.

On Friday, the 11th inst., Idaho City was again reduced to ashes. The fire originated on the corner of Wall and Montgomery streets, in the saloon of John Cody. It swept all the buildings down Main and High streets, from Bear Run to the foot of Main street. All west of Montgomery street were saved. Estimated loss of property, $2,000,000. A private letter states that there was a report of several lives lost.

Among the losses are E. P. Fitzgerald & Co., merchants, $30,000; S. M. Cohen, merchant, $20,000; L. H. Barber, City Hotel, $20,000; Isaac Brothers, merchants, $15,000; Vantine & Co., merchants, $10,000; John Cody's saloon, $10,000; G. L. Gilbert, attorney, $8000; G. C. Merritt, restaurant, $8000; T. C. Posjade, hotel, $8000; John Claresy, saloon, $8000; Emery & Martin, merchants, $8000; Zapp & Dangell, saloon, $6000; G. P. Dickson, jeweller, $5000; Mrs. Rosenthal, fancy goods, $5000; Powell & Co., merchants, $4000; L. Redon, restaurant, $4000; S. Koenisberger, assayer, $4000; Romer & Collen, meat market, $3000; Bischoff & Co., $3000; Thos. Barry, baker, $3000; J. A. Pinney, Post-office, $2500; Baird & Judge, saloon, $2000; J. V. Houten, merchant, $1500; Mr. Grenier, $1500; Judge Rosborough, $1600; J. Aarrington, saloon, $1500; Yale & Co., bookstore, $1000.

This only includes a small portion of the losses. The Catholic Church was burned also. Idaho City has been the victim of two very calamitous catastrophes, just about two years apart. Not less than $4,600,000 has been destroyed in the fires of May 18, 1865, and May 17, 1867.

THE ALBANY TRAGEDY.

COLE'S CASE TAKEN UP BY THE GRAND JURY—FURTHER AND IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Grand Jury of Albany took up the case of General Cole to-day, and obtained some important facts in addition to those elicited on the preliminary examination.

It seems that Cole and his wife had an exciting time in Syracuse on the day preceding the tragedy, and that her statement was given under fears for her life. It also appears that before Cole left Syracuse for Albany, he left a communication with one of the local reporters of the papers there to have published, in which he states that he was about to do something to Mr. Hiscock that would create great excitement, and asked for the suspension of public opinion. The more this case is worked up the more extraordinary it appears.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, June 14—Noon.—Consols for money 94½; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79¼; Erie Railroad, 40¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—Noon.—Cotton opens firm; the sales will be about 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

The sales of the week have been 110,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were for speculation and export. The stock in port is 861,000 bales, of which 451,000 are American.

Corn has advanced to 37s. 3d.

Provisions are unchanged.

LONDON, June 14—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank has increased £376,000 sterling.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDON, June 14—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94½; U. S. Five-twenties have advanced 1 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged. Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 38s. Barley has advanced 1d. Oats have also advanced 1d. Peas have declined 1s. Beef has declined 1s. Lard has declined 3d. Spirits Turpentine 6d. lower.

LONDON, June 14—2 P. M.—Sugar is somewhat firmer.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At the hour for opening the Criminal Court this morning Judge Wylie appeared upon the bench, and said he regretted to announce that Judge Fisher was quite sick, and was, therefore, unable to attend Court.

Judge Fisher had not requested him to preside, and if he had done so he would not have felt disposed to act, as there were some important causes pending in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Pierrepont desired to know what was to be done with all the jurors who had been summoned. From what had already transpired he had no doubt that counsel on both sides could agree upon any arrangement with reference to the jury. But it was a question what would become of the action that had already been taken in case a jury was not obtained by Monday, when the next term of the Court commenced.

Judge Wylie said he had not fully examined the case, but it was his impression that if a jury were not obtained by Monday, the case would have to be continued until the next term of the court.

Mr. Merrick suggested that Judge Fisher had intimated that the next term would not commence until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Counsel suggested that, in order to save time, Judge Wylie hear the excuses of the jurors. It would not occupy much time, and would enable the Marshal to supply the places of those who were excused.

Judge Wylie said, he would hear only such excuses as were absolute in themselves, for personal sickness, or sickness in the family, etc., but no others.

The names of the talesmen ordered yesterday were then called.

The following offered no excuses, viz.:—Thomas Lewis, Matthew G. Emery, William H. Harrover, John McDermott, George T. McGlue, James McGrann, George A. Bohrer, C. C. Snyder, N. A. Ridenour, J. Seafferle, Thomas E. Lloyd, W. U. Burdette, Frederick Bates, Moses T. Parker, Nicholas Acker, John T. Mitchell, A. M. Ballantyne, William Flinn, Patrick Fleming, James Y. Davis, John A. Markriter, Columbus Alexander, William H. Baldwin, John W. Simms, John T. Given, William B. Williams, Norman B. Smith, Peter Hepburn, W. J. Maguire, William H. Barbour, George L. Sheriff, Samuel Bacan, William Bryan, Amos Hunt, Lot Flannery, and Isaac W. Ross.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Naval Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—The United States double-ender gunboat Lenapee sailed from here this morning for Wilmington, N. C., having been repaired and caulked at the Gosport Navy Yard. The Lenapee relieves the double-ender Agawam, at Wilmington, which proceeds to Port Royal.

The sailing frigate Macedonian, having on board about one hundred and fifty pupils of the Naval Academy, arrived at the Gosport Navy Yard yesterday, from Annapolis, Maryland. She was taken into the dry dock, to receive such repairs as may be necessary before proceeding to sea. The Macedonian is the flag ship of the school squadron, and the following is a correct list of her officers:—Commander, S. B. Luce, commanding squadron; Lieutenant Commanders, M. Sicard, B. J. Cromwell, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson; Paymaster, W. L. Darling; Chaplain, George Smith; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. T. Luck; Assistant Professor, B. Maurice; Boatswain, A. M. Pomeroy; Carpenter, G. E. Anderson; Clerk to Commandant of Midshipmen, F. Hamilton; Captain's Clerk, G. Jickling; Paymaster's Clerk, H. Crease.

The school squadron for this summer's cruise is composed of the frigates Macedonian and Savannah and the sloop-of-war Dale. The latter vessel also arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and the Savannah is expected here every day. The steam frigate Minnesota takes out the graduating class, but it is said will not sail in company with the regular squadron.

The first European port at which the squadron will touch, it is said, will be Cherbourg, and from there to Brest.

The yacht Idler, belonging to the New York Yacht Squadron, is cruising about in these waters, and is now at Norfolk, receiving the visits of many of the prominent residents of the town.

The pilot boat Invincible reports the brig Attie Darkee, for Philadelphia, as having gone to sea to-day.

Political Movements.

General H. A. Pierce, of Washington, D. C., commenced his stumping tour yesterday, by addressing a good sized audience of white and colored people assembled in front of the Court House in Portsmouth. The Marine Band was in attendance, and played several national airs. General Pierce made quite a long speech, stating that it was with a feeling of pride and pleasure that he was enabled to address, irrespectively, a mixed audience of whites and blacks upon the vital topics of the day. He said a weighty responsibility appeared to him to rest upon the shoulders of all who attempted to ameliorate the condition of the South. It is a position standing at the confluence of two rivers, one leading to triumph, the other leading to degradation; and it was the duty of every man to follow the course of that stream which carried advancement and progress on its bosom. The war broke down a system of labor the degradation of which has been a disgrace to the world; and the millions that were in bondage, who now stand erect as freemen must be guided in the future by the sad lessons of the past. Slavery degraded the laboring man, but to-day there are no barriers to labor; all men now have the same advantages with which to improve the condition and interests of the working man. This is an age of progress. England abolished slavery in 1820. She was followed by France, Russia, and Belgium. It was all done without shedding a drop of blood. In this country it had been different, and the wounds which war caused must be healed before peace and prosperity can again return to bless our now unsettled country and political affairs. Slavery can never again exist in this country. The prejudices nourished by the late institution of slavery must be done away with. Emancipation benefited the poor white people as well as the slaves themselves. In conclusion, the speaker drew a parallel between the States of Virginia and Michigan, noticing the difference in wealth and the astonishing rate of progress the latter State had attained since the time she was settled, some thirty years ago. Virginia, with her genial climate and spacious harbors, is far behind Michigan. That State to-day has 12,000 public schools, a large university, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and productions.

General Pierce was frequently applauded, and at the close of his remarks a vote of thanks was passed by the audience for the able address they had listened to.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

LEBANON, Pa., June 14.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States convened here yesterday, and will remain in session during the next week.

Fires in Cincinnati and Binghamton.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The residence of A. J. Bedway, at Avondale, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

BINGHAMTON, June 14.—A fire in Conklin last night destroyed a portable saw mill, the building covering it, and thirty thousand feet of lumber. The mill was owned by Wells, Lawrence & Whitney. The loss is about $50,000. No insurance.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the cable.

The Colorado Signalled.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13—Eight o'clock P. M.—The steamer Colorado, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, has just been signalled below.

ANOTHER "SEA-SERPENT."

A HIDEOUS MONSTER DISCOVERED IN LAKE ONTARIO.

From the Oswego Palladium, June 11.

We know that it has been customary for the manufacturers of the marvellous to revive at intervals the story of the "Sea-Serpent," which has gone the rounds of the papers "many a time and oft," and been laughed at by the public as it should have been. In the face of this fact, we do not hesitate to present the following statement, which we believe to be true in every particular, for the reason that we have it upon the testimony of eight persons, six of whom saw, each for him and herself, all that is contained in the statement, and two others, who, for reasons given, saw only a portion thereof. If we were permitted to give the names of those who make the statement, no one at all acquainted in Oswego would doubt it for a moment. The following is the statement.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a party of four ladies and four gentlemen of this city went out upon Lake Ontario for a ride in a four-oared rowboat. They went up the lake about two miles. It was still day-light when the party started. The evening was pleasant, with almost no wind, and the moon, though not shining very brightly, made objects plainly discernible on the lake. There were a number of sail vessels in sight, and also a few rowboats. On the return of the party, when opposite the hill upon which the Sheldon residence stands, some three hundred feet from the shore, and about 10 o'clock, the occupants of the boat, who were singing at the time, heard a peculiar noise, which attracted their attention. About two hundred feet ahead of them, and within one hundred feet of the shore, they saw what they at first thought to be a log floating in the water. The peculiar noise was repeated, and this time it was apparent that it came from the vicinity of the "log." The steersman headed the boat towards the "log" as he said, for the purpose of rescuing the castaway "bullfrog." Immediately that the boat's head was turned, the party all saw a most horrible sight. The form of a huge snake was raised fully fifteen feet into the air, and brought down into the water three or four times in quick succession. A noise similar in nature to that heard previously, but greatly increased in power, was heard; the reptile settled into the water, and with its horrid head elevated about two feet above the surface, began to move off towards the centre of the lake, repeating the noise, which sounded like the bellow of a bull, and lashing the water into foam for a distance of at least forty feet behind the head.

When the monster raised its head first, the two ladies who sat facing the scene screamed and started. The other two, though terribly frightened, kept their eyes fixed upon the monster until it disappeared. The men seemed paralyzed by the sight, and state that they were unable to make a stroke of the oars. They were not near enough to see the shape of the head, but unite in saying that the body of the animal was at least two feet thick at the neck, and gradually increased in size down to the water. The belly seemed of a light color, and the back black.

We did not see this thing ourself, and simply give the statement as it is made to us. It has, in all probability, been made to others by the parties who saw the sight; and we feel assured that, while some may attribute it to hallucination, and endeavor to account for it on the ground of heated imagination, none who knew the parties will for a moment doubt their perfect sincerity. The ladies have not yet recovered from their fright, and the men say they hope never again to be compelled to witness such a fearful scene.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. James W. Bishop. In this case the defendant was charged with being concerned in the counterfeiting of gold coin. The facts as made out by the United States were as follows:—The defendant was arrested in this city in the early part of May. In his possession was found a package containing $490 counterfeit gold coin, and two counterfeit $5 gold pieces in his pocket.

The defendant, a resident of Lynchburg, was a business correspondent with the firm of Burns & Smucker, No. 665 Market street and had come on here on business. Before leaving Lynchburg he deposited this package with the Adams Express Company, directed to himself, in care of Burns & Smucker, No. 665 Market street. He received it personally in this city. But he was arrested before he had an opportunity of putting this money to any use.

When a man is arrested with counterfeit money in his possession, and cannot prove where he got it, it is generally presumed that he has some guilty knowledge of that money. There is no United States law in reference to the passing of counterfeit coin, but only so far as regards the manufacturing of it: therefore the charge in this case was not attempting to pass, or having in possession with intent to pass, but only being concerned in the making of this counterfeit coin.

The defense produced no witnesses. But it was argued that the defendant had no guilty knowledge that this coin had been saved up in Virginia all through the war, and the defendant had brought it here to sell, thinking it was perfectly good. A good character was shown by the affidavits of his neighbors, who have known him a number of years.

There was not sufficient evidence to connect the defendant with the making or maker of this coin, and therefore the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

He was held to be turned over to the State Courts.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—George A. Weaver pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of leather valued at $36, the property of John S. Ritter. Mr. Ritter missed a roll of leather from his store, No. 19 North Fourth street, and recovered it from the officers. He did not see the young man steal the leather, but heard him acknowledge the theft.

Alfred Jordan was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of money. He was seen near the place where the larceny was committed, under very peculiar circumstances, and several pieces of money were found where he was seen. But, as Mr. Dwight said, this only made out a case of suspicion, and not such as would warrant a jury in finding a verdict of guilty.

Charles Mark was charged with the larceny of two hundred hats, valued at $200, belonging to John G. Snyder. On the night of June 5, these hats were taken from No. 4 Pembroke place, Second street, above Race. On the next morning the defendant was arrested in a tavern in Race street, above Second, and in his possession was found hats, identified as the property of Mr. Snyder. Verdict guilty.

Patrick Murphy, white, and Isaac Tyson and Samuel Dill, colored, were charged with the larceny of two horses, together valued at $350. These horses were at pasture in a lot near White Hall. On the evening of June 5, the fence was broken down and the horses were taken away. The horses were recovered loose on the highway. When the defendants were arrested, one of them, in the presence of another, acknowledged that he and the others had stolen the horses. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 14, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. '65 5-20s sold at 107, a slight advance; 108 was bid for 10-40s; 106 for '64 5-20s; 109⅞ for July '65 5-20s; 110 for '62 5-20s; 112⅛ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅞@106⅛ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 99, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52⅞@52½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 59, an advance of ⅛. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 53 for Reading; 58 for Minehill; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 18¾; and Chesnut and Walnut at 44, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½. 137 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 101 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 92 for Western; 69 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 63 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal sold at 58; preferred do. at 119; and Susquehanna Canal at 17¾. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 46½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137½.

—The pending suit of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company was decided yesterday at the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices Leonard, Clerke, and Ingraham. The agreement with Scott was declared void, and the injunction was sustained.

—Among the questions of interest before the Attorney-General is one arising under the Internal Revenue act, laying a tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of parties or institutions of all sorts circulating as money. There is also a question whether certificates proposed to be issued by the State of Alabama are bills of credit, and, as such, prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is in good demand at 7 per cent., and loans at less are exceptional. Commercial bills at 7@7½ for first and 8@10 for second rate.

"Exchange is lower and quoted at 110¼ for best, with sales a 110. We quote:—London, 60 days, 110@110¼; sight, 110¾; commercial, 109½@109¾; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·11¼; short, 5·10; Antwerp, 5·15@5·12½; Swiss, 5·15@5·12½; Hamburg, 36½; Amsterdam, 41⅛; Frankfort, 41⅛@41¼; Bremen, 79¾; Berlin, 72¼@72⅜."

—The Boston *Post* says:—

"The demand for money continues active. There is, however, an abundant supply for undoubted borrowers. No change in rates. The disbursements of the Government on account of the compound interest notes will doubtless tend to increase the present ease in monetary affairs. The payment of these notes at the Boston Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to $341,977·72; yesterday, $1,794,192·15—making in the two days over two millions ($2,126,169·94), which is considerably more than was expected to be presented for payment in Boston; and still they are not all in—quite a number of banks, whose reserves are rather low, having concluded to keep their compounds until after the next quarterly return, which is due on the 1st of July."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 U S 7-30s..Jy	105⅝	3 sh Mech Bk	31½
$100 do...Au	106⅞	11 do	31½
$15000 5-20s '65..Jy..cp..c	107	3 do	31½
$3000 C & Am mt '89	93¾	7 sh Morris Cl....ls	58
$200 City 6s, N..d bill	99	12 do....pfd	119
$6300 do....ls	99	2 sh Leh V R	59
$1000 Leh 6s '84	88	4 do	59
$1000 Leh V bs....c	91⅛	15 sh Penna R	52⅞
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	5 do....c	52½
$4000 Phil & E 6s....65	92½	36 do....c	52⅝
$132·50 N Pa 7 p c sc...ls	89	60 do....ls	52⅝
100 sh Susq Cl....60	17¾	50 sh 13th & 15th	18¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1862, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1864, 106⅞@107; do., 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1865, new, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅞@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Com. Int. Notes, June, 1864, par and int.; do., July, 1864, 119@119½; do. August, 1864, 118½@118¾; do., October, 1864, 117½@117¾; do., December, 1864, 116½@116¾; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115½; do., September, 1865, 114¾@115; October, 1865, 114¼@114½; Gold, 137⅛@137⅜. Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112⅛@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1864, 106⅞@106⅞; do., 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do. new, 109⅜@109⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105⅞@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 14.—The Flour Market continues very dull, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously, only purchasing enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@9 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. 500 barrels W. B. Thomas' were sold on secret terms. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is devoid of vitality, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·40@2·50, and 800 bushels on secret terms. Rye may be quoted at $1·50@1·55 ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled; sales of 8000 bushels yellow in the cars and from the elevator at $1·05; 1000 bushels delivered at $1·04, and 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·03. Oats are inactive and lower; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 71c.

The last sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark were at $41·50@42.

Whisky—There is no change to notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JUNE 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.........77 | 11 A. M.........84 | 2 P. M.........88

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig A. C. Titcomb, Titcomb, Portland, Workman & Co.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Belfast, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr White Swan, Collins, Pembroke, E. A. Souder & Co.
St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ham. ship Palmerston, Kolan, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed around by tug Gladiator.

Barque Almena, Harmer, 130 days from San Francisco, with wheat to C. H. Cummings.

Br. brig Ranger, Patterson, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, 14 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Left brig Ortolan, hence, just arrived.

Brig Medora, Allen, from New York bound to Aspinwall, put in in distress, having encountered a gale from NE. 8th inst., during which lost maintop gallant-mast with everything attached, and sprung a leak, which increased badly. Messrs. Merchant & Co. will superintend her repairs.

Schr W. H. Mallier, Murch, 11 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, 4 days from Haddam, with stone to captain.

Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Lottie, Carter, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.

Steamer Achilles, Schellinger, 10 days from New Orleans, in ballast to S. & J. M. Flanagan.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Brig S. and W. Welsh, Watson, from Cienfuegos.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, for Caibarien, sailed from Havana 7th inst.

Schr Neponset, Tracy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 1st inst.

Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, from St. Johns, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr J. Nellson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 11th inst.

Schrs J. V. Wellington, Chipman; Free Wind, Frisbee; and R. W. Dillon, Ludlow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 11th inst.

Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, hence, at Pawtucket 12th inst.

Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Potter, and Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—The schr Emeline McLane, from Baltimore for Fall River, with corn, and the brig B. Inginac, from New York for Port-au-Prince, have arrived at Norfolk in distress, the former leaking, and the latter with loss of foretopmast.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived, steamship Persia, Lott, from Liverpool.
Barque Chief, Harding, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque A. Tainter, Murray, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque Assens, Jepsen, from Newcastle.
Barque Heimdall, Wright, from Porsgund.
Barque Sharston, King, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Ilva, Berry, from Maracaibo.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Imbecile Pulpit.

From the Independent.

In a sermon before the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Rochester, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Hopkins declared that the Episcopal denomination of the United States had "an imbecile pulpit." The remark was made by the retiring moderator of the Assembly, in his official capacity, and in a city which had recently welcomed the Episcopal bishops with the same hospitality which the citizens were at that moment showing to the Presbyterian Commissioners. On the Assembly's "sea of upturned faces," this squally remark blew up a general ripple of dissent. The daily papers of Rochester urged an official retraction by the Assembly, as due to the dignity of that body. This, however, was awkward and not to be done. But the pastor of the church in which the Assembly held its sessions contrived to make a neat public reference to the offensive remark, and in a semi-official way disavowed it. But it still stands in the official reports, and will not fade from men's memories—an illustration of the Chinese proverb that "An ill word, once out of the mouth, cannot be brought back by a coach and six.

We refer to the incident, not for its importance, but for its suggestiveness.

Has the Episcopal Church "an imbecile pulpit?" Is Dr. Tyng, amid the ruins of St. George's, reduced to "an imbecile pulpit?" Does Bishop McIlvaine pursue his bishopric in "an imbecile pulpit?" Has Dr. Schenck come all the way from Baltimore to Brooklyn to fill "an imbecile pulpit?" Does the Rev. Phillips Brooks shake Philadelphia from "an imbecile pulpit?" Did Bishop White wear out his long and saintly life in "an imbecile pulpit?" Did Dr. Milner bequeath his unforgotten name to be linked with the memory of "an imbecile pulpit?"

No. The remark of Dr. Hopkins was a distilled drop of the quintessential tincture of sectarianism. The fact that such a remark fell from the lips of so eminent, able, and noble a clergyman, shows how unconsciously, yet how insidiously and irresistibly, a sectarian spirit bewilders the judgment and good taste of men whom the Church would make broad, but whom the sect keeps narrow.

It is against such sectarianism that this journal lately uttered its protest in "An Editorial Soliloquy." It is against such sectarianism that these columns are, if possible, to be made the message-bearers of a better-tempered, more manly, and more catholic Christianity. It is against such sectarianism that the sects themselves, if they consult their own usefulness, will be glad to see a perpetual protest made in their behalf by an unsectarian sheet.

Christian union between different denominations is just now a lively theme with the religious press. "The tendencies of the age," says Dr. Hopkins (in this same sermon), "are all in the direction of Church unity." But what is the ex-moderator's immoderate method of promoting Church unity? He presents us the spectacle of a Presbyterian professor saying to an Episcopal bishop, "Sir, you are an imbecile; let us, therefore, twain, be one!"

Now, a reason why this journal lately severed its supposed official connection with the noblest of Christian denominations—the heritage of the Pilgrims, on which may the God of our Fathers bestow His blessing!—was, that we were constantly goaded to fight a battle against Presbyterianism, by people who foolishly supposed that such a warfare would advance the interests of Congregationalism. But after our act of affectionate excision, the very first spectacle offered to the eyes of the Christian world is the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly drawing a glittering sword and striking at Episcopalianism. But is it pleasing, either to angels or to men, to see the Rev. Dr. Hopkins rubbing burrs into the hair of the Episcopal clergy? Such conduct by one Christian denomination towards another will make it necessary, as Whittier mentions in his lines on Major Stearns,

"To put to the Lord's work the sinner,
When saints fail to do it."

But the question arises, What *is* "an imbecile pulpit?"

It is a pulpit that lacks genius, courage, and fire; a pulpit submissive to follow, instead of bold to lead, public opinion; a pulpit inefficient towards the stirring questions of the time, and hesitant to incur the reproach of holding advanced ideas; a pulpit that is moulded by the very men whom it is sent to mould. There are thousands of such American pulpits. They belong to all denomination. They rustle their silks in every diocesan convention, and utter their platitudes to every synod. They are the self-appointed censors of nobler men who, whether in pulpits or out, are seeking to serve God in their day and generation. They bring the Church at first into weakness and at last into reproach. Against all such pulpits, if the pulpiteer of the General Assembly will uplift his voice, we will join him in the protest. But let him not attack the Episcopal and shield the Presbyterian denomination. Let him administer his judgment equally upon all the guilty.

What is the present tone and character of the American pulpit? There was a time when the great body of the American churches, of all denominations, and both pulpits and pews, lay under the ban of complicity with the hideous crime of slavery. An eloquent voice in one of the ablest of Presbyterian pulpits startled the country with the declaration that "the American Church was the chief bulwark of American slavery." It is sorrowfully and unpardonably true that during the anti-slavery agitation, when the struggling cause first cried aloud for the help of all good men, the majority of ministers and church members, even in the North, were the abettors of human bondage. But in process of time, as the Northern churches were split asunder by the indriving wedge of the all-penetrating question, every Church thus cleft in twain let in upon itself a great light. During the war the Northern churches girded the impelriled Government with a stalwart league of defense. The Northern pulpits "spake as with tongues of fire." Never in the religious history of this country did the American clergy so nobly fulfil their mission as during the war. Mouths that had for years been dumb towards liberty, then had a voice. Hearts that never before had beaten for the slave, then yearned for him in prayer. The ears of this generation never before heard so many good and so few poor sermons as during the war—not merely on public topics, but on the whole range of pulpit topics. Ministers never before stood so near to God, for the reason that they never before stood so near to man. The holy oil of consecration with which that struggle anointed the Northern clergy still remains on a thousand brows. If "there were giants in those days," there are giants in these next succeeding days. It is our deliberate conviction that the religious bodies of the country—its conferences, councils, and assemblies—have for the last three or four years exerted more influence on leading national questions than has been exerted by all the political caucuses and conventions of the same period. For instance (speaking of the New School General Assembly), we recall with delight the scene which we witnessed in that body when it met in Brooklyn two or three years ago, and gave a unanimous vote for impartial suffrage, before any political convention of equal magnitude had uttered a word on the subject. Without the help, sympathy, zeal, and coöperation of the Northern churches, the war for the Union would have been a failure. But if the nation had need of her churches then, she has equal need of them now. What this Government lacks is moral quickening: religious ideas must be made to penetrate political statutes; Christian principle must take the place of party expediency; in short, the Republic, if it is to promote the welfare of its citizens, must be remoulded upon the basis of Christianity.

A Church that has no influence on the times in which it stands, might as well have belonged to a former age. It is a happy omen that the American churches, which for twenty years were dead, have arisen to newness of life! Nevertheless, God forbid that we should settle down into the easy and smooth-tongued business of praising these churches or their pulpits. Our religious, like our civil institutions—our religious, like our civil, leaders—are equally full of faults and flaws. Both alike need God's grace and man's forbearance. The Church, like the State, ought to be pruned with a busy knife of criticism to keep its branches fruitful and its leaves green. "Shall not judgment begin at the house of God?" Yes, verily. But when one Christian denomination congratulates itself and defames its rival, it is generally a sign that both deserve, equally, the same condemnation.

Let every minister, therefore—whether in the Episcopal Church or the Presbyterian, whether in the Baptist or the Methodist—ask himself the question whether or not he stands in an "imbecile pulpit." If a man ordained for the ministry is without a sacred passion for his work, certain it is that he makes "an imbecile pulpit." If his heart burns not with love towards all his fellow-creatures, high and low, then no matter what culture may sit upon his lips, he is the weak master of "an imbecile pulpit." If he is ashamed or afraid to declare "the whole counsel of God," he is a poor prisoner in "an imbecile pulpit." If he is an idolator of his own creed, holding that every man who believes something different is a heretic and infidel, he is the unannointed prophet of "an imbecile pulpit." If he goes to the General Association only to make an exhibition of pitiful narrowness, meanness, and bigotry, he publicly puts himself in the pillory of "an imbecile pulpit." If he sheds tears over heresies of others, but publishes volumes of heresies of his own, he shows an amiable foretoken of "an imbecile pulpit."

It may be that a Presbyterian moderator, in taking the trouble to slander a single denomination, has spoken a measure of truth of all. If so, better then were it for those who felt the scourge of small cords in the Master's hand driving them from the temple, than for those whom His divine indignation at this moment frowns upon, blasts, consumes, and shrivels in "an imbecile pulpit."

Arise, John Knox, and preach before the General Assembly! Awake, Martin Luther, and burn the Pope's bull before the General Association!

Oh, for a stalwart pulpit!—a pulpit muscular with the strength of strong men!—a pulpit to shake the land and be itself unshaken!—a pulpit to fight the general enemy, and not to stab its faithful friend!—a pulpit to deliver the bolt of God's wrath, and yet utter the "still, small voice!"—a pulpit to fling down or pick up the gauntlet of defiance to all evil!—a pulpit to keep unrolled the perpetual banner of the Holy War!—a pulpit clothed with the shadow of the Cross of Christ!—a pulpit covered by the wings of an unseen dove!

Negro Suffrage and the Democratic Party.

From the Times.

The most active of the Southern opponents of reconstruction assail negro suffrage as the obnoxious feature of the Congressional plan. The exclusion of a limited class from the franchise and from office furnishes a certain ground of objection. But the enfranchisement of the negro is the change which overrides all others, and furnishes the text on which orators and writers appeal to the passions and prejudices of the Southern people. Ex-Governor Perry makes it the chief point of assault in all his letters. "Better military government and even confiscation," he says in substance, "than government resting upon negro votes."

The absurdity of this outcry becomes apparent when it is remembered that in February last certain prominent Southern politicians recommended to their respective States the adoption of impartial suffrage as a measure of compromise. Certainly, ex-Governor Sharkey, who is even more conspicuous than Mr. Perry in the ranks of opponents to the Reconstruction law, was a prominent participator in the movement which but four months ago contemplated a distinct affirmation of the principle of negro suffrage. Parsons, of Alabama, Marvin, of Florida, and Worth, of North Carolina, were also concerned in the movement, and were thus committed as plainly as Sharkey to the principle objected to as part of the pending scheme. They had as their prompter President Johnson himself, who in 1865, writing to Sharkey, then Military Governor of Mississippi, recommended the incorporation of the principle of negro enfranchisement into the Constitution of that State as a preliminary to restoration to the Union. These circumstances show the inconsistency of the noisiest enemies of reconstruction, and the folly—perhaps the dishonesty—of those who avow their sympathy with the Democratic party of the North because of its hostility to negro suffrage.

How little sympathy these receive at the South may be inferred from the platform of the "Conservative Union Party," which was recently christened at Atlanta. The Conservative Unionists, so called, reiterated and indorsed Governor Perry's preference for military despotism over government organized under the law. But they avoided his blunder in reference to negro suffrage. Instead of denouncing it, they approved it. And they supplemented an approval of the extension of the homestead principle to freedmen, with a declaration in favor of exempting them from taxation for ten years. Evidently, the managers of this new party recognize the future voting power of the freedmen, and the expediency of conciliating them with special immunities as a substitute for the immediate political power conferred by the plan in progress. The attempt will be futile, and the suggested substitute cannot weigh against the bait of confiscation; but the fact is noteworthy that the extreme anti-negro position assumed by Messrs. Perry and Sharkey is, in effect, repudiated by the organized opponents of the law in Georgia.

The Northern Democrats, meanwhile, have lost no opportunity of proving their title to the confidence of the negrophobists of the South. Again and again within the last few months they have reaffirmed adherence to the maxim that "this is a white man's Government," and that the black man shall have no lot or part in it. The bold and sagacious bid of the Chicago *Times*, and the prudent promptings of the *World*, have been systematically disregarded by their party, the great majority of whom are to-day as bitterly hostile to the recognition of the negro's political equality as though the events of the last six years had not been heard of. The latest evidence has been afforded by the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Not content with a general and most malignant attack upon the policy of Congress, it adopted a resolution pledging the party to oppose any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving to negroes the right of suffrage. In Pennsylvania, therefore, as in Ohio and generally throughout the North, the party at this moment stands committed against the principle of political equality regardless of color or race, which forms the foundation of Southern reconstruction. On this ground, coupled with a denial of the right of Congress to meddle with the suffrage at all, the party has hoped to commend itself to the South, with a view to partisan effect after the States shall have been readmitted to the Union.

Nothing, however, could more surely secure the permanent defeat of the Democratic party. It cannot hope to carry the North on an issue adverse to the whole action of Congress. And it cannot by any possibility obtain the future control of the South by hostility to the race whose votes will hereafter be an important element in Southern political affairs. With negro suffrage irrevocably established among themselves, the Southern people will naturally affiliate with that party at the North which favors the voluntary adoption by all the States of the principle which is being forced upon the South. General Longstreet has well stated this aspect of the case, in these terms:—

"If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised there, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would restrict his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture among us. It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended to all of the States, and fully tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us; and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the remedy under republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage."

The Northern Democracy, then, by arraying themselves as a party against negro suffrage, overshoot the mark. They are fighting against facts and fate. For negro suffrage, as a powerful political element at the South, is already an established fact. And the necessity of adapting themselves to the situation, and making the best of events which are not likely to be reversed, is forcing itself upon the minds of the leading men of the South with a rapidity which we are apt to underestimate. Governor Orr is not the only Southern leader who has an account to settle with the party which tempted and then deserted his section. And General Longstreet expresses the conviction of an influential class, when he refuses to serve under the banner of the Democratic party because its leading ideas and principles are of the past. A party which clings to the prejudices of caste begotten of slavery after slavery has been abolished, cannot hope to regain the direction of national affairs.

The President's Duty to the Country.

From the Tribune.

We have ventured in a quiet but emphatic way to warn the President and his advisers from a policy which can only bring discomfort to the country and additional disaster to his administration. We have entreated him to let well enough alone, and to be content to execute the law entrusted to him frankly and without reservation. We tried to show that he was, as it were, upon probation, and that the country was watching him with jealous, sensitive eyes. We have been especially anxious that he would not be led by the Copperheads into another war upon Congress. This warning is misinterpreted by the *World*, which insists that, because we tell the President the truth, we are demanding a summer session of Congress, and opening a new line of assault upon his administration.

We dismiss from consideration the temper of our contemporary. What is the situation? Congress adjourned after having assigned to the President a certain duty. It was understood that he would perform it. Impeachment was only prevented by President Johnson's good sense, his conservatism, his generous obedience to Congress. He was called upon to execute a very distasteful law. It was gall and wormwood to his Excellency, but still it was law. It meant that all that he had done in the South should be undone—that the contrivances he called "States," and the mobs he called "Congressional delegations," should be disregarded; because in their creation he had ignored the principle of impartial suffrage. The President wanted the South to come back as it went out—with an aristocracy ruling, and the negro neither free nor slave, but the nondescript "freedman." Congress wanted the South to come back with the people ruling—the interests of labor recognized, and no distinction of color. Congress won. The people sustained Congress in every loyal State; and the President's policy, to use a Hebrew metaphor, was broken as with a rod of iron, and dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel. The law passed was extraordinary, but it was meant to meet an extraordinary case. It was practically a war measure. We sustain it, and insist upon its execution, although we trust that it may never have a parallel in our history. It is the only means by which the South can be pacified. It is a generous, liberal measure, certainly more so than any future measure will probably be if the subject is again before Congress. Its provisions are plain. It means that the Southern States shall be reconstructed on certain principles; that the Generals shall superintend the work; and that the Generals thus in command shall be absolute. To us there is nothing plainer. Take the case of Governor Wells! Does any one suppose that Congress intended that Governor Wells should have an independent, exclusive control of Louisiana—that he should be its chief officer—that all the resources of the State should be at his disposal—and that with these resources he might or might not aid in the work of reconstruction? Are we to believe that General Sheridan was to have a mere nominal command, like that of Meade in Philadelphia, or Halleck in San Francisco, and to be at the mercy of any civilian that a majority of Rebels might call "Governor." It is the merest nonsense to suppose such a thing. We presume a Governor is a convenience in these States, and in the performance of certain civil functions the office is necessary. But the power to rule—the power of compelling obedience—was lodged in the hands of a general of the army. It is the imperial power of the people, intrusted for a time to certain soldiers, charged so to use that power that the Rebel South should be brought properly reconstructed to the Union. The President had failed to do it. The States themselves had failed by disdaining to accept the Constitutional amendment. The people were apathetic, the politicians insolent; and between the President, the people, and the politicians, the Southern States threatened to become diseased members of the body politic, to be even worse than Poland, or Ireland, or Hungary. To prevent this the Military bill was passed.

Since the passage of that bill the South has been at peace. The Generals have done well, and the President has done well. Registration progresses rapidly. The farmers are busy. The freedmen are becoming free men. The Generals have found it necessary to make a few removals, but only a few. While under Johnson's plan we had massacres in Memphis and Alexandria and New Orleans—massacres as bloody as memorable battles—under the Military bill we have had only one small riot in Mobile. A New Orleans Convention was murdered in July, 1866. In June, 1867, a Convention will meet as calmly as it would in Boston. We have in the North and South an era of good feeling. Our statesmen are in the South instructing the people. Rebel Generals like Longstreet are perfectly willing to trust the fortunes of the South with the Republican party. The people are wisely submitting to necessity. We think it not extravagant to say that, if reconstruction is permitted to progress calmly, we shall have the Southern States in the next Electoral College. We trust that they will send Republican electors, but that is a secondary matter. That is our concern as Republicans, and we trust to convince the people. But if the President does not interfere, the South will be in the Union, the nation will be reconstructed, the people will be secure in their rights, the South will be a land of liberty, the Military bill will die never to live again in our happy country, and our brigadiers will surrender their power to the people, and go back to the army to the performance of mere military duties.

With this prospect dawning upon the country, what is the duty of the President? It is an easy thing for him to make trouble. He can probably receive no advice more welcome than that given by the *World*. He has a subservient Cabinet. A Secretary of State who can maintain confidences with McCracken in reference to the table-talk of Ministers like Motley, will not hesitate to advise the President to decided measures. Stanbery will write twenty opinions, showing just how the President can drive a coach and six through any law of Congress. Mr. Stanton will countersign the orders as readily as he countersigned the orders which sent Terry to the mountains. We entreat the President to be governed by higher influences. If he thinks that an opinion by Stanbery, or a whole volume of opinions, will be permitted to stand in the way of this bill, he will find that he has made the most dreadful blunder of his Administration. The nation has made up its mind that the provisions of that bill must be executed, and no trick, no subterfuge, no strained construction of a law which is as plain as the high sun at noon, no elaborate hair-splitting and legal logic, will be permitted to interfere with its execution. The President's duty is to end this whole business of reconstruction, by permitting it to end itself. He is walking over the true path now, and he can only step beyond it to bring peril upon himself and the country.

Extreme Journalism in the South.

From the Herald.

For many years preceding the war, and during its continuance, the extreme character of opinions expressed by the Southern papers fomented the bitterest feelings of that section against the North. The newspaper medium was, perhaps, the most fertile in propagating sentiments which, by skilfully misrepresenting both sections, led to hostilities between them. Unhappily, there is very little disposition to abandon this mischievous influence noticeable in the present tone of these journals; nor are the fruits of such preachings difficult to discover. The extremes of party discussion are now to be found in two classes of papers, each of which is battling for mastery in the South—the secession and the radical journals. To the irritating effects of their articles upon the public mind can be traced, in a great measure, the present condition of Tennessee, as illustrated by the petition of a portion of its citizens to the President, praying for the interposition of regular troops to protect them from the outrages of "Brownlow's militia."

To the same cause we may attribute in a great degree the conflicts between our military commanders in Louisiana and Alabama and the civil authorities of the leading cities of those States. We had reason to suppose that the controversy which was ended by the cannon and the bayonet was finally concluded as between the North and the South; and so it was, in so far as the common sense of the fighting elements on both sides was concerned. But the party journals seem disposed to keep the wounds open to gratify their own very small desires; and hence we find new barriers to the reconstruction of the South raised from day to day, by appeals to the passions of the people, in the columns of the newspapers which are not wholly contemptible only because they are conspicuous for mischief. We observe, however, that this evil is correcting itself. The press of the South is evidently fast losing hold upon popular opinion. The violence of its partisanship is becoming offensive to the sober second thoughts of the Southern mind, which is now moulding itself to the new condition of things; and it argues well for the intelligent Southern people that they are ceasing to be guided by the puerilities of the secession organs, which keep barking when they cannot bite, and hissing when they can no longer sting. Some of these journals are already learning a lesson and are changing their tone, while others, like the Richmond *Times*, are giving up the ghost.

The spasmodic effort to establish a radical press in the South does not appear to be crowned with much success. In almost all the leading towns and cities of the Southern States, radical newspapers have been started; but they have met with so little support that they can hardly eke out an existence. The reason of this is apparent. There are not enough radicals in the Southern cities to support a party journal decently. This class of newspapers is therefore dependent for its existence upon alms from the radical party in the North, and that is no parsimoniously distributed that the radical newspapers fare very badly. Demands of an exorbitant character have been made by sundry Southern editors and Republican politicians upon the Congressional Republican Committee at Washington for means to maintain or start newspapers in the South. But the financial condition of the Committee, it appears, does not warrant the lavish expenditure, and we understand that they have been compelled to refuse the applications. All their funds are employed in circulating documents throughout the South, and paying the expenses of propagandists of varied complexions to preach the doctrine of radical republicanism in the cities and on the plantations of the South. Hence we imagine that newspaper enterprise in that section, as elsewhere, will have to stand upon its own bottom. If radical journalism is popular there it will be sustained; if not, it cannot be bolstered up by contributions from any quarter. A press which is not in harmony with the honest and intelligent sentiment of the community among which it circulates, and is not based upon a sounder foundation than foreign aid, is no better than an excrescence. It has no vitality, and can exercise no substantial influence. From these facts we argue that the effort to sustain a class of newspapers in the South upon charitable principles is unhealthy, and will not amount to anything. At the same time it is desirable that the stupid, fire-eating secession press, which is struggling for life in Richmond, Mobile, Montgomery, and other cities, should be supplanted by a new class of newspaper literature, as it inevitably will be before long, by the force of circumstances; for there is a wholesome public opinion in favor of reconstruction growing up in the South, that will not be likely to tolerate the hostile spirit assumed by non-combatant journalists.

Self-Government — Individual, City, State, National.

From the World.

The Union League Club, which a few weeks ago denounced the wholesale corruptions of the Albany Legislature, in which their own friends hold a large majority, has just published a report on "Municipal Reform, especially in the city of New York," to persuade the citizens of this metropolis that they have no rights of local self-government worth mentioning, and that they should contentedly resign all their municipal affairs to the supreme direction of the Legislature.

The report of the Club's Committee is a considerable pamphlet of a hundred and forty-four pages, and is an elaborate assault upon that democratic theory of local self-government which has been cherished by nearly every American statesman of eminence from the foundation of the Government, and to which less free Governments than our own are universally tending throughout the civilized world. Whatever De Tocqueville saw to admire in the institutions of the United States, the philosophers of Union Square select for their especial disapprobation.

They deem it, for example, no "part of the theory of the Government of the mother country that cities were a source of political power, nor was such a theory adopted at the period of our Revolution, nor has it any sanction in our subsequent legislation."

That "cities are a source of political power" no American citizen has ever contended, if the phrase be taken to signify insubordination to the sovereignty of the State in all matters pertaining to the State, or to the sovereignty of the nation in every matter of national concern. But that cities are a source of political power, each one for itself, in all matters of purely civic concern, is the doctrine which the arguments of the Union League Club scarcely touch, which is imbedded in the foundation of our history, lives in the very essence of our national democratic principles, and which can only be successfully overthrown by the same logic which can overthrow the right of every State of this Union, within its sphere, to govern itself, and the right of the people of the Union themselves to govern themselves—by the logic, namely, of force.

That "cities are a source of political power" no man contends who has the truth of Democratic doctrine in him, if the phrase be taken to signify any participation in or control over the local affairs of the citizens of the rural districts, or if it be taken to signify any share in the control of affairs of common concern to every citizen of the State, beyond and above that share which is exactly proportioned to their numerical weight in the representation of the entire Commonwealth. But they *are* "a source of political power" in their own affairs, for precisely the same reason that the counties and towns are a source of political power in their county and town affairs—namely, because we are a free people and govern ourselves. Indeed, every argument of the Union League Club is as good for an assault upon the self-government of the country as upon the self-government of the crowded town.

Now of self-government by any people, freedom itself is the corner-stone, and local self-government its foundation walls. Undermine these, and the superstructure falls in crumbling ruin.

The people of cities and of towns and of the counties, by virtue of being freemen and not slaves; by virtue of pursuing happiness at their own volition, suffering by their own failures and profiting by their own successes; by virtue of experience organized into faculty in each man for himself; by virtue of each man of them attending to his own private business, acquire competency for union with their fellow-citizens in those matters which they think fit to confide to the common civic arm, and behind which they think it fit and necessary to enlist their united civic force. Taught in the town meeting, the supervisors' board, the city rule, these men become competent to the larger union of cities, towns, and counties in the State, and for successful parts in the administration of the State's affairs, that is, the affairs in which all the people of all the cities, towns, and counties of the State have a common and co-equal concern, and to insure the successful management of which, they think it fit and necessary to combine their larger and united force. Instructed thus in these eeginnings of local self-government, success in self-government by thirty millions of people becomes possible. The States or the people of the States combine in a Federal union for, and to insure, the successful management of those common and universal concerns which they think fit to guarantee the stability of, and to establish, with their aggregated national power.

Any particular State Government may have existed before some city grew to its present size, but to argue thence, as the Union League Club does, that the city can derive its right to be governed, and the measure and kind of its government, solely from the State, is to mistake succession for filiation, and is to forget that self-government, be it local or be it national, is inseparable from freedom, and has no better warrant for a widely dispersed nation of thirty-eight millions than for a crowded island of eight hundred thousand.

These are merely the broad lines of democratic doctrine. We draw no nice distinctions here, and stir no controversies that have been concluded by battle or the Courts. The essential thing is, that each and all these larger or smaller units shall, as they stand, be free; and, speaking for every lover of a pure democracy, without reference to the party lines which here and now divide us, we tell this Union League Club, and the revisers of our Constitution assembled at Albany, that it is insupportably galling to the soul of every instructed freeman whether in those personal rights and privileges which he has assigned and surrendered to no Government, his freedom is assailed by city, State, national, or foreign foes; or whether in his freedom and local self-government his liberties are usurped by State, or national, or foreign foes; or whether in his right as a citizen of any State his freedom is assailed by the citizens of other States united, or by foreign arms; or whether as an American he is oppressed by foreign and despotic powers. Foreign, alien, and despotic, all power must be which surpasses its own lawful limits, and usurps control from the nation of its national affairs, from the State of its State affairs, from the city and town of their local affairs, or from the individual freeman of those reserved unalienable liberties which are the core of his manhood, as those are of his civic freedom and his nation's sovereignty.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. This was the business transacted:—

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the chair.

A note was received from the Corresponding Secretary of the Teachers' Institute, informing the body that its members had been elected honorary members of the Institute.

A petition for the opening of Tulip street, Eighteenth Ward, was received.

Mr. Hodgdon, Chairman of the Committee on Water, reported an ordinance appropriating $241 to refund certain twice-paid water rents. This was passed.

Mr. Barlow, of the Committee on Street Cleaning, made a statement that the contractor for cleaning the northern district of the city was about to advertise that he would at once clean the streets most needing it, and in due course pass over the entire territory.

Mr. Smith objected to the reception of any such statement, as of no material value. What the Chamber wants from the Committee is a report. The contractor is not doing his duty, and the people know it to their cost and detriment.

Mr. Barlow—What particular streets does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. Smith—Very many, sir; especially Second street, from Coates to Poplar, and Ninth street, from Market to Chesnut.

Mr. King defended the contractor, giving the opinion that that official had done all that he possibly could do. Mr. King thought the streets quite as clean now as when, under the auspices of Mayor Henry, their cleansing was supervised by the police.

A note was received from the Board of School Control, asking that Councils would buy a lot of ground to enlarge the school property corner of Seventeenth and Callowhill streets.

A resolution calling upon the Receiver of Taxes to report to Councils what amount of unpaid taxes prior to 1866 are in the hands of deputy collectors, with the names of said collectors, was offered by Colonel Page, and passed.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Finance offer for sale all property upon which five years' taxes are due. This was agreed to.

A resolution instructing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to lay water pipe in Huntingdon street, from Frankford road to Almond street, was postponed, but was afterwards reconsidered and passed.

The cash account of the City Treasurer was thus reported by Mr. Fox:—

Cash balance in Treasury June 1		$1,414,919
For payment of interest	$1,030,955	
Sinking fund securities	147,385	
Sundry claims	236,578	
		$1,414,919

A resolution asking by what authority cars are allowed to stand in Broad street, south of Willow, was referred to the Committee on Police.

A resolution declaring inexpedient and impolitic the levying of takes upon mortgages was introduced, and after a long and verbose debate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chamber then went into convention with Common Council to elect Police Magistrates, etc. (See report of Common Council.)

A motion was made, upon reassembling, to enter into an election for Trustees of Girard College.

Mr. King appealed for a postponement, some of the members having departed for their homes.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 16 to 8.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution to put in good order certain steps in Manayunk for the ascent of declivities. Agreed to.

By Mr. Jones—A resolution was offered to appoint a special committee of five from each Chamber to pay respect to President Johnson, as he passes through the city, on the 23d instant, on his way eastward.

The nays were Messrs. Fox, Shermer, and Stokely—the rest of the Chamber voted aye.

An ordinance to sell a lot, northwest corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth street, with the hall upon it, by auction, was offered by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith explained that the cost for gas to light the building was $800, more than the rent that the city got for it, while the repairs were a constant drain upon the appropriation.

The matter was postponed for one week.

Common Council bills were then taken up.

The resolution of inquiry relative to Assessor Ovens was concurred in unanimously.

A resolution of request to the Mayor concerning the sale of Moyamensing Hall was debated for an hour, when it was indefinitely postponed.

The Park Appropriation bill was concurred in, and after some other unimportant business the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber came to order at 3 o'clock. President Marcer in the chair.

A resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to give notice that Fifteenth street shall be opened from Carpenter to Reed streets, was agreed to.

Mr. Franciscus offered an ordinance to pay five hundred dollars for grading and paving Albion street, Tenth Ward. Passed.

A resolution was offered directing the Law Committee to inquire whether Mr. W. J. Ovens had not been guilty of gross violations of the Assessor's regulations, and whether the practice in his office had not been such as will warrant his impeachment. Agreed to.

Mr. Conrow presented a bill giving the Coroner exclusive control over the *debris* of a building destroyed by explosion, or other cause. Sent to the Fire Committee.

Mr. Hetzell offered a petition for the removal of the old Station House in the Nineteenth Ward. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

A resolution to open Seventeenth street from the Lamb Tavern road to Pulaski street went to the Highway Committee.

Mr. Armstrong offered petitions for the division of the Ninth Precinct of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and for opening Twenty-seventh street in that Ward. Referred.

Mr. J. C. Martin moved that Common Council concur in the amendment of Select Council to the resolution to meet in joint convention for the election of police magistrates on the 13th (yesterday) instead of the 20th.

Mr. Hetzell opposed this earnestly. The object of the motion was, he said, to re-elect all the present police magistrates, who, violating their oaths, have failed to pay into the city treasury the heavy fines and fees collected by them in their official capacity. The position of police magistrate in many districts is worth thousands of dollars per annum, which the magistrates pocket.

The yeas and nays were called on the question, and the motion to concur was agreed to.

A resolution directing the Mayor to withhold his signature from the deed of conveyance of the site of Moyamensing Hall, as undue influences were used to depreciate the value of the ground, the Committee on Law being instructed to inquire into the subject, was agreed to.

The public buildings question came up in the order of business, and was indefinitely postponed.

Select Council bills were considered, as follows:—

The fix the time of adjournment of Councils. Postponed.

The Police Magistrate bill excited fifteen minutes' debate, and finally was tabled by a strict party vote.

Mr. Hetzell called up the resolution directing the City Solicitor to proceed legally against defaulting magistrates.

Mr. Evans moved to table this. The Chamber, by a vote of 28 to 8, refused to do so.

The two Chambers, in joint convention, Mr. Spering in the chair, elected the following

Police Magistrates—First District, Charles Mink; Second, Joseph C. Tittermary; Third, Andrew Morrow; Fourth, Lewis Godbou; Fifth, John Swift; Sixth, Samuel P. Jones; Seventh, William S. Toland; Eighth, Jacob R. Massey; Ninth, Charles E. Pancoast; Tenth, A. H. Shoemaker; Eleventh, William R. Heins; Twelfth, Edward S. Fitch; Thirteenth, O. L. Ramsdell; Fourteenth, Jacob Good; Fifteenth, Thomas J Holme; Sixteenth, Joseph S. Maull; Seventeenth, Jesse Bonsall; Eighteenth, Charles Senix.

Member of Board of Health—Charles B. Barrett.

Guardian of the Poor—Nelson J. Nicholson.

Mr. Hetzell, prior to the election, moved the unanimous election of the Aldermen who as police magistrates had made returns.

Joseph C. Tittermary, Samuel P. Jones, William S. Toland, A. H. Shoemaker, Edward S. Fitch, and Thomas J. Holme, who were candidates, and made no returns for 1866, were excluded by this motion.

Mr. Evans moved to make the election of all unanimous.

The Democrats refused to accept this amendment, and the Republicans tried to hamper Mr. Hetzell's motion.

Mr. Harper moved to proceed *seriatim* with the names. This was agreed to as an amendment for the pending motion, and the vote was taken. The Democrats voted indiscriminately for all the Aldermen of their political faith in the city, while the Republicans, in several instances stepping aside from the restraints of the caucus, made a curious confusion. After an hour's humorous voting the election was declared as before announced.

Select Council retired, and Common Council resumed the resolution under discussion when the joint convention was convened.

As a substitute, Mr. Potter offered a bill directing the city police to make inquiry into the subject, and wherever a police magistrate is delinquent to enforce payment. The substitute was agreed to.

Select Council bills were set aside to receive the reports of committees.

Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance to locate the Registration Bureau at No. 232 S. Fifth street, at an annual rent of four hundred dollars per year for the front room in the second story. Postponed.

Also, to appropriate ten thousand dollars of the loan made for the purchase and improvement of the Landsdowne estate to the Park Commissioners, for such improvements as the loan bill originally contemplated. Passed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Highway Committee, reported resolutions to pave Powelton avenue and Logan street, from Market to Sciota street, Twenty-seventh Ward; to repave Columbia avenue and to tramway on Quince street; to pave Vienna street, from Girard avenue to Belgrade street; to pave Twenty-sixth street, from Parrish to Poplar street. All were agreed to. Adjourned.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church. Rev. Howard Malcom presided.

In prosecuting the object of this Society, which is to "found and maintain a library of books, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Church of God, and of the Baptist denomination in particular; and, in special cases, to cause to be written or published works on these subjects," the Managers are collecting—

Whatever relates to the history and doctrines of Christians of all persuasions and of every age, but especially whatever relates to Baptists, Mennonites, Free-will Baptists, Seventh-day Baptists, German Baptists, and our ancient brethren the Novatians, Donatists, Cathari, Paulicians, Henricians, Albigenses, and Waldenses.

Books and pamphlets, by Baptist authors or translators, on every subject.

Books and pamphlets written against our sentiments, or in defense of the peculiar views of other denominations.

Biographies, likenesses, and autographs of Baptist ministers and authors, living or dead, and views of Baptist churches and institutions.

Reports and periodicals of all the religious and benevolent societies, and speeches or sermons delivered before such bodies.

Minutes and reports of Baptist conventions and associations in every part of the United States.

Files or odd numbers of Baptist periodicals.

The number of volumes now in the library is 3100, besides several hundred duplicates and books. The bound volumes added for the past five years have averaged nearly five hundred a year. Many of these are imported by the Society from Europe. Of pamphlets, unbound because of incomplete sets, there are over 16,000, besides many duplicates, kept to enable other collectors to complete their files. There are also 308 manuscripts, mostly historical, 560 ancient autograph letters, and 455 likenesses of eminent Baptists, of various countries.

OBSERVED ITS ANNIVERSARY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.—The third anniversary of the "Old Man's Home" was held yesterday afternonn, in the Princeton Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue. Rev. J. Addison Henry presided. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Albert Barnes. After the reading of the Scriptures by Professor Saunders, the annual report was read. It is stated that the aim of the managers is to take under their protection a class, helpless indeed, yet not helpless from youth or sex, but simply from misfortune, from old age, and from the absence of all natural ties with any on whom they may depend for the little term of life yet left them. They feel that every such man is entitled to that earnest sympathy which prompts them to use every means of securing for him a home where he may close his eyes in calm content.

The Home is located on Powelton avenue, and will accommodate from twenty-five to thirty inmates. It now contains eighteen. The cost of carrying on the operations of the Society is about $3500 annually. The Home belongs to the managers, having been purchased on favorable terms. During the afternoon addresses were made by Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Dr. Stork, and others.

THE COMING FOURTH.—The Special Committee of Councils, at a recent meeting to consider the propriety of observing the coming Fourth in a manner commensurate with the day and its memories, submitted the following:

The Special Committee appointed to consider the proper observance of the Fourth of July, 1867, respectfully report that although the day is one that is held sacred by every true lover of liberty, and every annual return of it should be commemorated in a suitable manner, yet, owing to the severe and expensive contest the country has recently passed through for the maintenance and perpetuation of that liberty, causing an expenditure to the city of upwards of $10,000,000, which sum still remains a heavy debt for the tax-payers to pay, and also in view of the fact that it would require an expenditure of about $8000 to make anything like a creditable display, compels the Committee to report that it is inexpedient to make an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1867.

The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

RETURN OF THE TURNVEREIN.—The Philadelphia Turner Association, after participating in the Musical Festival at Baltimore, where the first prize was secured, returned to the city last evening. The delegation was met at the Baltimore depot by members of the Association, and, headed by a band of music, were escorted to the hall, N. Third street. A torch-light procession was formed, and fireworks were plentifully used along the route.

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Tuesday last, at the target practice of the Philadelphia Rifle Club, J. G. Schmid won the first prize, as entering the most rings on the target; William Siegrist the first prize, as the first best shot at the ring target. At the regular targets Mr. Barbst won the first prize.

REPORTED KILLED.—It is reported that a Philadelphian, named John Neil, was killed near the Fish House, New Jersey, yesterday afternoon. He and a party of men are reported to have passed the day in sport at the Fish House, and when about to return a railroad train came along. The party ran to get out of the way, but Mr. Neill was not quick enough. The engine struck him, and he was instantly killed.

"THE QUEEN"—a portrait presented to George Peabody, Esq.—may be seen day and evening at Earles' galleries, Chesnut street, above Eighth.

NEW JERSEY AFFAIRS.

THE STRAWBERRY FETE AT HAMMONTON.—Those who participated in the excursion to Hammonton, New Jersey, will long remember the occasion as a very pleasant one, at least so we found it; and if we are to believe what the participants stated to us, so did they.

Hammonton, as is pretty well known, but not half as well as it should be, is a village of three thousand inhabitants, situated on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, thirty miles east of Philadelphia. It is, *par excellence*, the great strawberry district of the United States, its inhabitants claiming for, and those familiar with its pretension in this respect conceding to, it the proud pre-eminence of producing a greater quantity of fine small fruits, and especially of strawberries, than any territory of similar extent in the world. This great fruit-producing region was, less than two years ago, a wilderness, as uninviting a territory as is to be found in any part of New Jersey. To-day it boasts a population of nearly four thousand souls, a capital invested in fruit culture amounting to more than a million of dollars, and with a decided tendency to increase in breadth of territory set to fruit as well as in culinary vegetable culture.

But to our excursionists. We left Vine street wharf at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a party numbering some one hundred and fifty in all, and all provided with free passes, through the courtesy of the managers of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. The rain of the previous evening had rendered the atmosphere bracing and pleasant, so that we were in fitting mood for the enjoyment of the treat in store.

On our arrival at Hammonton we were escorted to the Presbyterian Church, a neat edifice on Bellevue avenue, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the excursionists by the congregation. A volunteer choir was soon formed from the party, the organ loft taken possession of, and a number of fine pieces sang, which were followed by several pleasant speeches, after which the party adjourned to Ellis Hall, to partake of the handsome collation provided by Elwood Mattock, of this city, who from its incipiency has been intimately identified with the interests of Hammonton. It is only due to Mr. Mattock to state that ample justice was done to the superb strawberries, Delaware county ice cream, and toothsome sandwiches, etc., liberally provided by him. At least 500 persons were entertained at this place; among them, some fifty members of the New York Farmers' Club, who visited Hammonton as a committee to inspect the fruit crops, and award the premiums to competitors at the exhibition.

Carriages being provided, the excursionists availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of visiting different parts of the village, all expressing the highest gratification at what they saw.

At 1 o'clock the Strawberry Exhibition was opened in the M. E. Church, and it is safe to assert that a finer display of strawberries has never been made in this country, and yet, we were assured by one of the most prominent fruit-growers there, that, but for the busy season, it would have exceeded the present display fully tenfold. Of this there can be no reasonable doubt.

Governor Ward and his Secretary of State visited the exhibition in the course of the afternoon, and in brief speeches expressed their gratification at what they saw and heard. They were warmly received.

At three o'clock the excursionists again assembled in the Presbyterian Church, and passed unanimously a series of resolutions expressive of the pleasure the visit had given them, and complimentary to the railroad company, the fruit-growers, and the ladies.

A word in regard to the fruit display. All present—and among them were some of the most prominent and skilful pomologists in the country, united in pronouncing it superior to anything they had ever seen; and so, indeed, it was. Hundreds of dishes of the most extravagantly large berries were neatly arranged on the long tables, exciting the admiration of visitors, and causing a mouth-watering on all sides.

Nearly all the prominent market varieties were on exhibition, the Wilson's Albany predominating in quantity. The Philadelphia Seedling was shown in greater perfection than ever before, while Boyden's Mammoth, Mr. Evoy's Superior, Stinger's Seedling, the Agriculturist, and other superb varieties, abounded in profusion.

As a whole, the excursion was a most pleasant one. All appeared to enjoy themselves, and were loud in their expressions of gratification. Indeed, we never saw a more surprised party. Most of them started with the prevailing impression that they were about to be permitted to wade through acres of sand, and witness the feeble growth of half-a-dozen or a dozen strawberry plants; instead of which they had fine graded walks on which to promenade, and were permitted to see strawberry plantations which, for extent and productiveness, are unequalled.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF CAMDEN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—Last evening the Sons of Malta, to the number of seventy, made a donation of $100 through their Grand Master.

Elijah G. Cattell, Esq., President of the Home, in receiving it, said:—

Gentlemen:—As presiding officer of the noble institution for whose benefit this grand fair is being held, on behalf of the managers I thank you; and for these dear little orphans under our care, we tender to you our gratitude for your munificent donation, and for your appearance among us to-night. We are pleased when by this demonstration we find that your order kindly remembers the orphans and the friendless. We assure you, gentlemen, that your liberality could not have been applied in a more praiseworthy direction. We do not doubt but that you will be amply repaid by the satisfaction you will each derive in assisting to support and educate these poor little children, who have been deprived of their natural protectors. Your actions to-night will not only swell the fund we are trying to realize by our Festival, but, gentlemen, your example will be felt, and will have a decidedly beneficial effect upon other orders and societies, and will doubtless induce them to follow in your care for the orphans and the friendless. We also thank you in behalf of the noble, self-sacrificing ladies (God bless and reward them for their efforts in behalf of our institution!) the getters-up of such an extensive and pleasant entertainment. They deserve success, and it certainly bids fair to equal their expectations. They have the warmest thanks of the friends of the friendless. Again, gentlemen, we thank you and all others who, by their presence and material aid, have encouraged and assisted the managers of the Home in their labor of love.

Two young ladies then presented each member of the Order with a bouquet, after which they left the hall.

As last evening was to witness the closing of the Fair, the successful contestants for the tea service and Bible were mentioned. The former was announced as the property of Rev. D. Shock, of Merchantville, and the latter as belonging to Lodge No. 15, of the Freemasons of Camden.

The Fair closed with a grand supper. The amount realized will exceed $1500. The Festival reflects great credit upon the managers, and will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to participate, as connected with some of the most pleasant days of their lives.

PICKPOCKET.—A man named Hubert was arrested in the Fair last evening, upon suspicion of being engaged in picking pockets. Several ladies and gentlemen lost their pocket-books during the progress of the festival, and Hubert's actions were of such a nature that he was locked up for an investigation.

FOUNDLING.—On Wednesday evening a little boy, apparently one month old, was found on the steps of Mr. Brevour's residence, in Penn, above Fifth street. The little wanderer was taken to the Camden Home for Friendless Children. To any one desiring to adopt a child of unknown antecedents, a splendid opportunity is here presented.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible; in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Walter Lennox takes his annual benefit this evening. He will appear as "King Hurley Burley XIX," a part in which he has surprised his friends with extraordinary evidences of taste for the burlesque. In addition to this, *Cendrillon* ought to draw crowded houses for weeks to come. It is the most beautiful spectacle ever produced in this city. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. G. L. Fox. *Little Boy Blue* will be presented. It is a capital pantomime, and the Foxes are excellent in it. All the "Base-bawlers" should witness the wonderful play of the "Muffins B. B. C." Matinee to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Joseph Jefferson. *Rip Van Winkle* will be played. It continues to attract large and fashionable audiences.

In preparation, Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

AT THE AMERICAN this evening an unusually attractive entertainment will be given, and Mr. Robert Fox has generously determined to devote the whole receipts to the sufferers by the late terrible explosion. Such a cause should fill the house.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON RISES	8 07
SUN SETS	7·32	HIGH WATER	morn.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	May 25
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Weser	Southampton	New York	June 4
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Pereire	Havre	New York	June 7
Melite	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 15
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	June 15
Baltic	New York	Bremen	June 15
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	June 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	June 15
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 20
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Cella	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Corsica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	June 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 15
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	June 20
Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Pennsylvania, Postremoli, Cork, A. G. Cattell & Co.
Brig Regina, Wilkie, Lahave, N. S., Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Racer, Sparks, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. Magee, Lynch, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Dorchester, do.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, do.
Schr F. Nowell (new), Fennimore, Gardiner, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, Providence, do.
Schr Wave Crest, Young, Providence, do.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Norwich, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Ballowell, do.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, New London, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Norwich, do.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Wauponsa, Savin, Tompkin's Cove, Tyler & Co.
Schr Charm, Starr, Annapolis, do.
Schr Jas. Bradley, Bradley, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr Corbulo, Norton, Providence, E. V. Glover.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Bath, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville, Street & Co.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Buehler, Boston, do.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, Boston, do.
Schr Lizzie Small, Tice, Dauversport, do.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Newburyport, Captain.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 8th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Br. brig Prince Alfred, Siteman, 20 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to G. C. Carson & Co.
Brig S. P. Smith, Veazie, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Edith, Pitman, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Clara Jane, Parker, 8 days from Pembroke, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Express, Conant, 8 days from Winterport, with mdse. to Wise & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Cash, 6 days from Nantucket, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr John Farnum, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Vandalia, Morris, 1 day from Duck Creek, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Ipswich.
Schr M. A. Loughrey, Loughery, from New Haven.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeve, from New Haven.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from New Haven.
Schr Roanok, Barrett, from New Haven.
Schr Wave Crest, Young, from Providence.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Providence.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr Corbulo, Norton, from Horton's Point.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, from Salem.
Schr L. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Wilmington.
Schr Clio, Brannin, from Millville.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Young, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr L. Maul, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from New London.
Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, from Norwich.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, from Bridgeport.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotson, from New York.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Portland.
Schr Wauponsa, Savin, from Fredericka.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, from Saco.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Prus. barque Margaretha Bianca, arrived on Wednesday, come to the master—not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John L. Dimmock, Harward, hence, at Flushing 30th ult.
Ship Linda, Howard, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 31st ult.
Ship Salem, Dixon, belonging to Hull, sailed from London 25th April for Philadelphia, and when about 500 miles out she sprung a leak, and the crew were about taking to the boats, when the Norwester, of Boston, seeing their distress, took the men on board, and landed them at Madeira, where the master remained, the rest of the crew being sent home by the Consul.
Ship Jonathan Chase, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 30th ult.
Ship Stadacona, Cassida, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 30th ult.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th ult., lat. 47, long. 20.
Steamship Melita, Sumner, hence, at Liverpool 30th ult., via Norfolk.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque Japan, Ketenstein, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, was loading at Trinidad 5th inst.
Brig E. F. Rich, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, was loading at Trinidad 5th inst.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence, at Trinidad 5th inst., discharging.
Brig Neponset, Tracy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 1st inst.
Brig American Union, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 6th inst.
Brig Onesiphorus, Maine, hence, at St. John, N. B., 11th inst.
Brig Sea Nymph, Hel'd, in Hampton Roads 9th inst. from Rio Janeiro, has been ordered to Philadelphia.
Brig Waverly, Terry, hence, was discharging at Rio Janeiro 8th ult.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 6th inst.
Schr T. D. Welden, Heather, for Philadelphia, was loading at Trinidad 5th inst.
Schr A. Warfield, Little, and sloop M. Van Dusen, Hoffie, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.
Schr H. Baker, Webber, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 11th inst.
Schr Mary Ella hence, at St. John, N. B., 11th inst.
Schr Mary Anna, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.
Schr M. E. Henderson, Price, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Schr M. Draper, Meady, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th inst.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Bedford 11th inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst.

INSTRUCTION.

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The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course......$35 | Telegraphic Course......$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwf6m

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5¾ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5¾ No. 422 VINE Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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1¾ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

MEDICAL.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
GRIEL & BROTHER, GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

A. S. ROBINSON,
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FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War,' by G. Doree," "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15¾

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MR. WALTER LENNOX.
THE OVERWHELMINGLY SUCCESSFUL GRAND PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CENDRILLON,
Pronounced by
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION
THE MOST ELABORATE SPECTACLE
Ever produced in this country, and
RIVALLING ITS GREAT PROTOTYPE,
THE BLACK CROOK.
The performance will consist of
CENDRILLON,
With its New Scenery, Costumes, Tableaux.
A POWERFUL DRAMATIC CAST.
A Ballet of SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES.
A GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF LITTLE BOY BLUE,
BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), June 14,
Twelfth time of the Pantomime of
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
RUSH-A-BY BABY, and
PATTY AND HER PITCHER,
with new scenes, tricks, etc., and
A GORGEOUS LAST SCENE.
Preceded by a favorite Comedietta.
G. L. FOX AND C. K. FOX EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY—SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
for Families and Children.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Begins at 8.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 14, 1867.
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear in Boucicault's Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Rip Van Winkle.....Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Gretchen.....Miss SUSAN DENIN
In active preparation,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE.
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS.
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 5¾

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 tf

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SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
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FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.
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THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
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For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
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DEEP SAND-JOINT
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Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

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Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

The Dynamics of the Suffrage Question.

The late Henry Winter Davis declared in one of his speeches, not long before his untimely decease, that the question of suffrage for the colored citizens of the United States was not merely a question of philanthropy, but one o "political dynamics" as well. Our Republican friends in Maryland have already found it so, and to their cost. Had they, during the period while they possessed political control of that State, been wise enough and bold enough to have enfranchised the colored citizens, they might still have maintained undisputed possession of the State. They voluntarily fought the battle with only part of their forces, and hey lost their State in consequence.

The Republicans of Tennessee have been wiser. Rising to a more correct appreciation of the tendencies of the times and the exigencies of the situation, they have summoned their colored fellow-citizens into the political field, and have reinforced themselves for their contests with disloyalty and retrogression by a phalanx of faithful allies. We look upon Tennessee as safe to the Republican cause for a long time to come.

But there is a broader sense than that of mere State control, in which the enfranchisef ment of the colored citizens is likely to prove an important element in political dynamics. The present probabilities are that the late Rebel States will be admitted to the Union in season to participate in the next Presidential election. Throughout those States the colored citizens have been enfranchised by act of Congress. They are hereafter to participate in all elections. Where they do not themselves constitute a numerical majority in the State, they will at least hold the balance of power. The probability is that, unless the Democratic party can manage to secure a pretty large portion of the colored vote, it will find itself in a *minority* in each of those States. It would be a strange sight, we confess, to see South Carolina represented in Congress by a thorough Republican delegation, yet such a result is by no means impossible, and would be but typical of the great revolution through which the country has passed.

But Republican Congressional delegates from the late Rebel States may play an important part in political dynamics. It is the opinion of many shrewd politicians that in the next Presidential election there will be no choice by the people, and that the election will thus be thrown into the House of Representatives. In such a case each State, without reference to population or extent, casts a single vote. South Carolina will count for as much as Pennsylvania. Here is where the "dynamics" come in. Moreover, the House of Representatives which would have this question to decide is the *present* one—not the one to be elected in 1868.

In the Presidential election of next year, the colored citizens of the South will, for the first time, vote for a Chief Magistrate of the country. They will, doubtless, vote much in accordance with the bias which they may acquire in their first elections, to be held this fall. They will still be influenced more or less by the desire of fortifying and assuring themselves in their political position as citizens. They will watch with jealousy the position of parties with reference to their enfranchisement. They will scan closely the attitude of parties on this question in those States where the colored citizen is deprived of his vote. The disfranchisement of the colored citizen in Pennsylvania is a perpetual *threat* of his disfranchisement in the late Rebel States. The party which perpetrates so unjust a measure in Pennsylvania cannot expect to receive the support of that class of citizens anywhere in the country. It is in this view of the subject that the action of the late old-fogy Democratic Convention of this State becomes of some importance dynamically considered. We know of no better campaigning document for Republicans all over the South than the platform adopted the other day by the Democrats at Harrisburg. It is full of the bitterest hatred against the colored citizens of the United States. Its spirit would wrest the ballot from every such citizen from one end of the country to the other. It is an open declaration of war against the rights and liberties of four millions of our fellow-citizens, which they would be foolishly criminal did they not take notice of and resent. It is the pretense of the Democratic party at the South that it is the *best friend* the colored citizen has. To expose the falsity of this assumption, the Republicans have but to point to the Democratic platform in Pennsylvania. That tells how much regard the Democratic party has for the rights of the colored citizen.

The Democratic party has never in its past history shown much regard for abstract justice. It has never been able to see the ethical element in politics. But it *has* generally shown a pretty fair comprehension and respect for the dynamics of politics. It could understand the power of *votes*, and has shown a good degree of shrewdness and zeal in getting them. It has respected force, if not principle. We would, therefore, suggest to its leaders whether this warfare upon the few colored citizens in such States as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, etc., is likely hereafter to pay? We make no appeal to justice, but merely to vulgar shrewdness. Is it best to sacrifice, almost surely and hopelessly, the entire South for the sake of excluding a few hundred honest citizens from the ballot-box in a few of the Northern States?

We see signs that this view of the subject is forcing itself upon the more intelligent members of the party. They see where this thing is leading to, and they begin to feel that there is no sense in pursuing a line of policy which promises nothing. It is foolish to serve the Devil when he can't pay. The old Bourbon leaders who met at Harrisburg the other day have not the first particle of political shrewdness, or they would have preserved a discreet silence upon the suffrage question. They had nothing to gain by their gratuitous assault upon the colored citizens. All the votes they can hope to make by paudering to a fading prejudice are already theirs by right of preemption and immemorial occupancy and use. They have not strengthened their position at home any by their action, and they have furnished a powerful weapon to the opponents of their party at the South. They might, at least, have consulted dynamic considerations a little, if they could not the nobler principles of justice and abstract right.

Honor the Office.

Councils yesterday had the proper sense of propriety when they passed a resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to the President of the United States, and we are surprised that any three men could be found who were so wanting in becoming respect as to vote against the measure. Those of our readers who have watched the policy of this journal, can bear witness to our opposition to the personal conduct and political career of Mr. Johnson; but because we do not agree with the views of the gentleman who at present happens to be in the Presidential chair, is no reason why we should slight the Chief Executive of the United States of America. It is not to Andrew Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee, that Philadelphia extends her hospitalities, but it is to the President of the United States. The office, upon whomsoever conferred, covers the holder with a dignity which, if we respect our nationality, we should acknowledge. The American people, in their earnest faith in universal equality, are almost inclined to Jacobinism. There is a great difference between a proper respect for office and a cringing subserviency to the occupant. One is found in the conduct of every right-thinking citizen, who, conscious of his equality with the individual, does not scruple to pay that respect which the position of the officer demands. The other is the obtrusive indecencies of an ill-bred coward, who fears that people may deem him inferior, and continually pushes his equality before all others, to prevent them forgetting that he is legally their peer. A manly consciousness of the rights of a citizen, and the possession of that common sense which dictates that order is best preserved by showing respect to authority, teaches every man to deferentially approach the representative of our nation.

Whoever insults the President insults the nation. Suppose Mr. Johnson was to visit Canada, and the British forts should refuse to honor him with a salute, or pay him any deference, would there be a man in the States who would not be deeply indignant at such a reception of the President? We hope not. We feel sure that an insult offered the Chief Executive by a foreigner would be repelled by all the nation, without distinction of party. Yet if such would be our conduct then, why should we show that very disrespect which we would not tolerate from others? Are we like the Irishmann who would not let anybody knock his friend down except himself? What a ridiculous attitude we assume before Europe, in affording a precedent which we will not allow others to follow! It is due to our self-respect, if not to our respect for Mr. Johnson, that we extend to him the hospitalities of our city; and we feel confident that when the bitterest radical calmly thinks over the question, there will be a unanimous assent to the action of Councils. Colonel Page, who, although opposed to us in politics, possesses a vast fund of that rare article in Councils—common sense—well expressed the whole subject when he said that he "was sorry that there had been any discussion on the subject. *We owe respect to the office, irrespective of the person who may fill it.*" We are glad to see on the passage of the resolution there were but three votes in opposition—those of Messrs. Fox, Shermer, and Stokley.

How to Recover Funds.

It is positively instructive to see how Common Council gets out of doing the right thing in the right way. It will be remembered that it was recently discovered in the returns made by the Aldermen and Committing Magistrates that, with but a few exceptions, none had turned over to the City Treasury the fines collected by them, which belonged to the city by law. This process of pocketing has been going on for years. When the election of these officers came up yesterday, Select Council passed a sensible bill, making all those who had failed to pay up ineligible to re-election, and directing the City Solicitor to institute proceedings against them. By this law much good could be accomplished. In the first place, our city would be rid of dishonest officials, and at the same time the strongest inducements would be held out for the officers to hand over the funds, in order to be eligible, which, if they did not, the Solicitor would commence suit. This law was eminently sensible and efficient; when it reached Common Council it was laid on the table, and the following adopted:—

"That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed and directed to institute an inquiry as to the amount of fines, penalties, and costs due and unpaid by the police or committing magistrates to the City Treasurer for the year 1866, and that legal proceedings be taken against all such delinquent magistrates to recover the penalties and costs collected by them respectively."

An inquiry is first in order, and then legal proceedings. Meanwhile, the men who are to be sued as dishonest are reelected to their old positions! A man who is so far false as to have to be sued is yet worthy of a continuance in office! Such is the logic of Common Council. It adopted the weakest half of the Select Council ordinance, and had it sent back to the other chamber, where it will not be acted on until next week. And this, in the estimation of the members, is the most effectual way of recovering embezzled funds! To complete the farce, it should have been referred to the Committee on Law.

How It Is Done.

When some member of Councils is so far forgetful of the customs of those bodies as to introduce a bill really demanded for the public good, and which in its action does not tend to enrich the favorites of any of our city fathers, the majority are placed in a remarkably unfortunate condition. They are determined not to sacrifice their personal feelings for the public benefit, yet at the same time they dare not vote against the bill, because of the meddling interlopers of the press, who do not hesitate to let their constituents know all about their actions. In this dilemma, a *ruse* is adopted, which saves their feelings and wards off the indignation of the people they are supposed to represent. It is discovered that the bill must be investigated on some legal points, and so it is moved that it be referred to the Committee on Law if its death is necessary, or to some other legislative cemetery if it is not of vital importance that it be killed. When once in the hands of the Committee, we never hear anything more of it. If the mover of the resolution calls for his offspring, the Chairman reports progress, and the bill is thus omitted without attracting too great attention from the public. Now this plan is worse than a deliberate defeat, because it shows that the members are not only untrue to their constituents, but also that they are cowards. They dare not defend their own actions, yet have not public spirit enough to yield their bitter personal prejudices to the requirements of the city.

As long as this device was used in an exceptional case we did not object, but when we see it not only a daily but an hourly practice, and when all legislation is transferred from Councils, where the press is admitted, to a Committee which sits with closed doors, we do most earnestly protest against such a shirking of responsibility. Within a few weeks we have had too many instances of this choking off of bills. The Board of Health appropriation was sent to a special committee, which failed yesterday to report. The motion was merely another way of defeating what is imperatively demanded, and we brand such legislation as false and cowardly. The city is in danger of disease, and her Councils, because of personal spite against the Board of Health, refuse to supply the money to render us safe. They dare not defeat the bill, so they send it to a committee, and that is the end of it. The case of F. A. Van Cleve, two weeks since, was treated in the same manner. Without a shadow of legal right to his ill-gotten place, he is allowed to hold it, because Mr. Wagner, or some other accessory, is unwilling to report the bill. Yet the Committee on Law signed a report ten days ago, and there have been two meetings since. It is time that we have some reform in this mode of legislation. It is proper to send a legal question to a committee, in order to prevent crude and illegal action, but it is not necessary to send such a motion as the Board of Health appropriation. *Let the law be so amended that every committee is compelled to report at the next meeting.* If it requires more time, let the question be referred once more to it, if Councils think more time is necessary. But let us do away with this cowardly committee system now in vogue. It is quite time some new device be invented to kill good bills. The old one has worked too long. Let Wagner and Van Cleve concoct something new, for the present plan has grown to be offensive to the people.

Our Modern Barbarism.—The disgraceful and disgusting prize-fight which came off yesterday between two roughs, near Aquia creek, Virginia, is another instance of the barbaric tendency of a certain class of our people, and the utter laxity of law. The details of this bloody affair we published as a matter of news. But there are some facts which need investigation. It was well known all over the country that this affair was about to come off, and an amphitheatre was erected to accommodate three thousand people. An Alderman of our city, William McMullen, was referee, and the performance was witnessed by a number of the officials at Washington. No attempt was made to interfere with the exhibition by the authorities of Virginia. The affair had a semi-legal aspect, and was as safe and uninterrupted as a Spanish bull-fight. It is time that such exhibitions be stopped. It is necessary that an example be made of some few of those who engage in or countenance such evasions of law and decency, and we hope that the Governor of Virginia will see that the combatants and some of the witnesses are punished, and that severely.

Emigration to Liberia.—While the tide of immigration is bringing thousands from Europe to the United States, a new impetus has been given to the emigration of blacks to the prosperous young republic of Liberia, in Africa. Nine hundred and thirty-four emigrants have left the United States for Liberia within seven months. They went from seven States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. About twenty trades were represented. There were 5 engineers, 5 coopers, 10 blacksmiths, 15 shoemakers, 19 carpenters, 14 bricklayers, and 109 farmers, etc. Of the emigrants 217 were members of different churches, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, etc. The packet ship Golconda left Charleston, S. C., May 30, with 320 emigrants. Many others expect to follow in November next.

Costly Inquiries.—England has spent $5,000,000 since 1830 in "Commissions of Inquiry." The commissions now existing are the Children's Employment, the English Schools Inquiry, the Scottish Education, the Marriage Laws, the Paris Exhibition, the Pollution of Rivers, the Courts of Justice Concentration, the Oaths, the Coal, the Law Digest, the Water Supply, the Neutrality Laws, and the Trades' Union, to which will be added the Ritual Commission. The Education Commissions have been expensive; down to the end of 1866 that for Scotland had cost £8264, and that for England £12,900. The estimate for the current year is £3420 for the former and £2000 for the latter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Reed & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL
WILL TAKE PLACE
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867.

A programme has been arranged combining the following features:—
The entire School will occupy the platform, and will render the following pieces:—
Chorus.....—"The Children's Jubilee."
Chorus.....—"Blessed Bible."
Chant.....—Antiphonal.
Quartette and Chorus.....—"Beautiful Land of Rest."
Chorus.....—"Polar Star."
Chorus.....—"Work, for the Night is Coming."
Chorus.....—"Love at Home."
Chorus.....—"Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping."
Chant.....—"Gloria in Excelsis."

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE have consented to sing the following pieces:—
Solo—"Angels ever Bright and Fair,"
Miss G. Blackburne
Duett—"The Alpine Morning,"
Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf
Solo—"L'Arditi Waltz".....Miss G Blackburne
Solo—"The Sister of the Nightingales"...Mrs. Schimpf

"The Gamblers' Wife" (Solo).....by J. M. Evans
"Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah!" (Quartette).
By the Choir of Tabernacle Church

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. B. GRIFFITHS, D. D.
The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D.D., of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will be present, and participate in the exercises.
The Choruses will be sustained by the entire School, accompanied by the celebrated
"SATTERLEE BAND,"
Theodore Herrman, Leader.

JOHN M. EVANS, Conductor
THOMAS J. MUSTIN, Pianist.
Tickets, 50 cents, admitting to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony; Family Circle, 25 cents; may be procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 ARCH Street. 6 14

MISSION HOUSE, WEST PHILADELPHIA (THIRTY-SIXTH Street, near Market).—Public Examination on TUESDAY next, the 18th, at 9 A. M. Public Services at the same place on FRIDAY next, Bishop STEVENS presiding. 6 14 2t

WHELT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, 4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
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NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 tmw 1p

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work. Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. Agents wanted. 5 15 1m 4p

A PAIR OF MATCHED BAY HORSES, Morgan Stock, warranted sound, suitable for gentlemen's light driving, will be sold by A. BERKNESS, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15. 1t*

$4000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
Apply to
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CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 1t 3 tp

GRAND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY
OF THE
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius,
BY PROFESSOR JACKSON,
AT EASTWICK PARK, GRAY'S FERRY
WILL TAKE PLACE THIS EVENING.
Park opened with music at 7 o'clock. Eruption at 8½ o'clock.
PARK BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
The Spruce and Pine street cars run direct to the bridge.
A special train will leave the Depot of the Baltimore Railroad Company for the Park at 8 P. M., returning at 9·45 P. M. 1t

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CARLISLE JAR.

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CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
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STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
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X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m 4p

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m 4

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13m 4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m 4p*

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence SEPTEMBER 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m 4p
MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 1225 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents below.
EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, *New Jersey.*
HON. W. W. WARE, *New Jersey.*
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.) Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Fourteen," No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ——,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.
The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present		$40,000
1 Cash Present		20,000
1 Cash Present		10,000
1 Cash Present		5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each		5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.		18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.		15,000
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia		15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc		10,000
1 Three-story Cottage Lot, etc		6,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each		5,000
1 Elegant Turnout, Family Carriage, span of Horses, Harness etc., complete		5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each		3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc		5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each		10,000
20 Melodeons, $200 each		4,000
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $250 each		1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each		1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each		10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value		10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1·00 each		3,000
2 Camel's Hair shawls, $300 each		6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each		750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each		500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each		1,500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each		8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to		82,000
Total		$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings		$9·50
25 " " "		23·50
50 " " "		46·50
75 " " "		69·00
100 " " "		90·00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE ESTATE OF SOLOMON INGRAHAM.—Many, many years ago, one Joseph Wilson, of Yorkshire, England, was the owner of a farm of six hundred acres, on which the greater portion of the thriving manufacturing town of Leeds now stands. The daughter and sole heir of Joseph Wilson married a Mr. Cornell, and removed to Boston, Mass., before the Revolution, thereby greatly displeasing her father. The latter, on his death, left a will, by the terms of which his estate was to accumulate until the fifth generation of his descendants came into being, when it was to revert to them. Since that time the land has been steadily increasing in value, until it has at length reached an almost fabulous sum. It was rented out on one-hundred-year leases, the manufacturing establishments with which it is now covered paying the ground rents to putative agents of the estate. These wealthy companies are not disposed to dispute the rights of legitimate claimants, but, on the contrary, would be greatly pleased with an opportunity of clearing the title of the ground on which they have built from all incumbrances.

Mrs. Cornell had but one child, who married Solomon Ingraham. Their children were seven in number, and as their descendants have now reached the fifth generation from Joseph Wilson, an effort is being made to secure the benefits conferred upon them by their ancestor. Among the numerous heirs are the families of W. J. P. Ingraham and L. P. Ashmead, of this city, and Judge Ingraham and the Livingston family, of New York. For twenty years past, the will was diligently searched for, as it and other documents pertaining to the estate were known to have been brought to this country, and were in the possession of Solomon Ingraham in the year 1803. At this period Lord Erskine estimated the income of the estate at £40,000 sterling. About the year 18 8, however, Joseph Ingraham removed from Massachusetts to the West, and is supposed to have taken the papers with him. Last fall a meeting of the heirs was held at the Astor House, New York, and a reward of $20,000 was by them offered for the recovery of the missing will. Extensive advertising has at length brought this curious and valuable document to light, and the next step in the proceedings is a meeting of the heirs at the Astor House, New York, on the 24th of July next.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE POLICE FORCE of the city will take place to-morrow morning, in Independence Square. As about six hundred men will participate in the manœuvres, a very interesting spectacle may be anticipated. The police force of Philadelphia at present consists of the following:—

District.	Men.
1. Lieutenant J. C. Fuller	66
2. Lieutenant F. C. Hampton	49
3. Lieutenant S. Goldy	43
4. Lieutenant A. Bowers	46
5. Lieutenant Connelly	72
6. Lieutenant J. H. Leighton	66
7. Lieutenant J. A. Franks	30
8. Lieutenant H. White	34
9. Lieutenant J. G. Loveairc	44
10. Lieutenant J. Speer	45
11. Lieutenant J. A. Witcraft	59
12. Lieutenant W. Jacoby	42
13. Lieutenant E. Holgate	20
14. Lieutenant S. W. Dungan	23
15. Lieutenant Street	20
16. Lieutenant J. Tolbert	27
18. Lieutenant W. B. Murray	20
Reserve, Lieutenant Kinley	31
Park, Lieutenant W. Lugar	8
Harbor, Lieutenant B. Edgar	10
Roundsman, Lieutenant J. S. Magee	9
Detectives Chief, John Lamon	9
Sergeants (two in each District)	34
Lieutenants	20
Total	827

QUICK WORK WITH THE FLAMES.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a large crowd collected about the open lot in the rear of the old Pennsylvania Bank building, to witness the performances of a patent fire extinguisher which has long been in use in Europe, and is now attracting considerable attention in this country. A small building of rough boards was erected, the interior being filled with shavings and saturated with coal oil. The torch was applied to this combustible affair, and in a few minutes a raging fire was the result.

Four of the extinguishers were then strapped to the backs of as many men, and in less than a minute and a quarter the flames were extinguished by about three gallons of water, charged with carbonic acid gas. The crowd of spectators manifested their delight by loud applause. This "extinguisher," which could not have been better named, is a French invention, and bids fair to effect a lodgment in every household. The agent for this city are Messrs. Sahine, Day & Hollinshead, whose office is at Third and Walnut streets.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Since our last report of contributions sent in in aid of the destitute and afflicted families resulting from the explosion, the following have been received at the Mayor's Office, and duly accredited:—

Charles Wheeler	$100 00
Charles Ivins & Sons	100 00
Markley & Schaffner	50 00
John A. Brown	100 00
Kay & Brother	50 00
St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chesnut Hill	95 85
Howell & Brothers	50 00
S. R.	15 00
E. C. Knight & Co.	50 00
V. P. T.	20 00
E. V. Rivinus	10 00
J. M. Mack	10 00
Cash	50
Total	$651 35

A BURGLAR.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Henry Jones, hailing from New York, worked himself to the top of the new Odd Fellows' building, and by means of a narrow plank got on the roofs of the neighboring houses in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. Reaching the trap door of No. 1332, occupied as a dwelling by Hiram Weiller, he forced it open, and going down into the rooms, while the inmates were asleep, essayed to rob the place.

Making more noise than was requisite for his peaceful progress, he awakened the inmates, who at once informed Officers Geckler and D. Matthews of the occurrence and their suspicions. After a "hunt," Jones was found buddled into the smallest space possible under a trundle-bed, in the third-story front room. He was arrested, and was held for a hearing at 2 P. M., before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station.

BURGLARY ATTEMPTED, BUT NOT EFFECTED.—John McLoan last night entered the house of William Boin, on Broad, near Cumberland street, with the intention of robbing it of such valuables as would be to him profitable; but in his stumblings through the place he ventured too near the room of the owner, who, being awakened, started for the malefactor *en deshabille*. Out into the streets the duo flew, and after a short chase, being unincumbered by bulky garments, the latter seized McLoan, and holding him, called lustily for help. Officers Reever and McClure came up with a rush, and by some stratagem perpetrated by the villain, seized the wrong man as the offender, that is, Mr. Boin himself, while the rascal sped for his life. Matters being soon straightened, the fleet legs of the officers soon brought them up to McLoan, who was arrested at once, and in no gentlemanly manner. He was committed by Alderman Ramsdrll, in default of bail.

YOUTH AND AGE ENGAGED IN TAPPING TILLS.—William Stewart, a youth of fifteen years, was arrested at Frankford road and Ann street, yesterday, for entering the saloon of Charles Schreider, and stealing the sum of $1·50 from the money-drawer.

Jacob Baer, aged fifty-one, was also arrested for tapping a money-drawer in Nicetown. He entered the tavern in charge of Mr. Welsh, praying for a loaf wherewith to assuage his hunger, and a drink wherewith to quench his thirst. The genial keeper went for these things, and in his absence Baer stole fifty cents from the drawer. Alderman Senix held both in default of $500 bail to answer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by S. C. Ford & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

200 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.	$17 50
200 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$28 55
300 shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Company	$12 35
$3000 Susquehanna Canal Company bonds	$68 12½

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Richard Earle, residing in Bridesburg, was working in company with his father at that place, when, becoming dry, they started for a saloon. There a quarrel commenced, and Richard beat one Jacob Zimmerman in a most unwarranted manner. Alderman Holmes held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

THE HOPE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY—THEIR PROGRESS TO BOSTON, VIA NEW YORK.—It will be remembered that this Company of our own city left for Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. Chief Engineer Kingsland, of New York, learning that the Company would pass through that place *en route* for their destination, detailed two men from certain companies, in all sixty-two, to escort them through the city on their way to the Boston boat. The Metropolitan firemen, agreeably to the order issued, assembled at the house of Engine Company No. 7, in Chambers street, where the line was formed under the supervision of Engineers Mackey and Orr, and thence proceeded to the foot of Courtlandt street to await the arrival of their Philadelphia brethren. Upon the arrival of the latter at the ferry, shortly before 1 o'clock, they were met by Engineers Mackey and Orr, when the former welcomed them in a brief address.

The visitors and the visited then formed in procession, and marching through some of the principal streets of Gotham, finally reached the house of Engine Company No. 7, where their engine was placed. After rest and refreshment, at 2·30 P. M., the Philadelphians, with their apparatus, escorted by the Metropolitan firemen, the latter drawing the carriage belonging to their guests, marched up Broadway to Prince street, through Prince to Mercer street to Firemen's Hall, where they passed in review before Fire Commissioners Abbe, Galway, and Wilson, and Chief Engineer Kingsland. They were then escorted to the steamer City of Lawrence, whereon they embarked. Previous to the movement, Chief Engineer Lyle expressed his thanks, in behalf of the visitors, in feeling terms.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music was given last evening in the upper Sunday School room of the new parish building of the above church. The proceeds are to be devoted towards furnishing the rooms of the latter structure. The concert was under the able direction of Mr. A. G. Emerick, whose pupils, many of whom are members of the congregation, and all amateurs in music, assisted. The choruses were beautifully rendered, as well as piano selections during the evening. The audience attending was quite large, and appreciated the entertainment in a very enthusiastic manner. The building is one that has recently been erected for the use of the schools connected with the parish, at a cost of $16,000, exclusive of the furniture. It is two stories in height, built of rubble-worked grey stone, and is adjacent to the church. The first floor is divided into two large rooms, one for the Infant Sunday School, and the other for the parish day-school. On the side is a wing containing two other rooms for Bible-classes. The second floor is fitted up for the Sunday School proper. The dimensions are 63 by 32, with a Bible-class room of 27 by 14 connecting, giving ample space for the purposes of a large school. The appliances for lighting, ventilation, etc., are perfect throughout, and its general arrangement make it one of the best constructed buildings in the city. It is expected that on Friday next, 21st inst., the dedication will take place, Bishop Stevens and other clergymen officiating with appropriate services.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATALANTA CLUB OF NEW YORK.—The crew of this club, in their eight-oared barge Excelsior, arrived at Smith's Island this morning at 10½ o'clock. They were received by a committee consisting of Charles Vezin, Esq., Commodore, and J. D. McKee, Esq., Vice Commodore Schuylkill Navy, and Messrs. Huggard and Latta, of the Bachelors' Club. The visitors will be taken to the Schuylkill on a steamer this afternoon, and will witness the regatta to-morrow. On Monday evening they will be entertained at a supper by the Navy.

A GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, given by the ladies of the Horticultural Bazaar at the elegant residence and grounds of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., known as the "Bartram Garden," will be open for visitors this afternoon and evening, when a very pleasant time may be expected. The 4½ o'clock train, from Broad and Prime streets, will take passengers out, and trains will stop at the Garden in the evening. The Darby Road and Spruce and Pine streets railroad cars run within a short distance of the place.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Tabernacle Baptist Church Sunday School will hold their anniversary and give a grand musical entertainment at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this will be a most attractive occasion. Miss Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf will both assist in the vocal department. The tickets are selling very rapidly, and may be had at Trumpler's, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

BIERSTADT'S DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE is creating quite an excitement in this city. The southeast gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts is daily thronged with appreciative visitors. The painting is regarded by art connoisseurs as the most successful work of landscape painting ever produced in this country, and as the admission is but twenty-five cents, we would advise all who can to avail themselves of the opportunity of beholding it, as it will remain on exhibition but a short time.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—The match game of ball arranged by the Keystones in aid of the sufferers by the late disaster in Sansom street, will take place to-morrow afternoon, on the grounds of the Quaker City Base Ball Club. The players have been selected from the following clubs:—Keystone, Quaker City, Bachelor, Commonwealth, Camden, Hamilton, Harry Clay, Geary, and West Philadelphia.

THE MERCANTILE TAX.—The City Treasurer, Mr. Henry Bumm, is now engaged in securing the Mercantile tax, and those interested should understand that all bills unpaid on and after the 25th inst. will have the costs of collection added. Our merchants should not wait until the close of the time, but attend to the matter at once, while the clerks in the office can wait upon them without much delay.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A little girl named Mary Keer, aged three years, had an ankle crushed this morning at Tenth and Coates streets. She was playing at the side of a railroad track, when a Tenth street car coming along passed over the foot and ankle, both lacerating the flesh and crushing the bone. She was taken to her parents' residence, No. 910 Coates street.

CRUELTY.—Thomas Irwin, residing at Eighth and Carpenter streets, yesterday loaded his large cart until it was heaping with stones, and then beat and cruelly used his horse—a lame equine, sadly deficient in flesh, but prominent in bone—because it could not draw the heavy load. Irwin was arrested and held by Alderman Massey, in default of $800 bail, to answer at court.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon, while being driven through the Monument Cemetery, became frightened and ran away. Several railings and tombstones were torn down, and the wagon was smashed to pieces.

DROWNED MAN.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a colored man named Charles Cork was found in the Schuylkill, near the Almshouse. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred early this morning at No. 1715 Market street, caused by some one throwing a lighted cigar among some paper. Loss immaterial.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—
That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—
1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

PROCLAMATION FROM MAXIMILIAN!

To my friends in Mexico and throughout the world:—

The Empire of the Montezumas, in my person, has perished. I have written to Escobedo' my captor, that if any are to be shot I may be the first. I also sent to him my Sword, my Photograph Album, and a Box of Paper Collars, as keepsakes and remembrances of my faithfulness to the cause I espoused. I came here backed up by the promises of that renegade London Chartist Special Policeman, but now Emperor of the French, Napoleon III. The world will hold him responsible for my death, and himself will be clothed in everlasting infamy, while I have hardly any clothes to my back. The Box I ordered of Charles Stokes & Co., the Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, to be sent to My Palace in the City of Mexico, will never reach me. Countrymen, I am gone up.

Long live the Republic!

MAXIMILIAN.

A NATIONAL MEDICINE.—One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner nowadays that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Professor So and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medicinal preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels, and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburg, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in their favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, February 7, 1867.*

THE REFRIGERATOR "BAZAAR" AND COOKING RANGE EMPORIUM.—It may well be termed a "bazaar" where one can purchase delicious coolness during this close and heated weather, where, on every hand, in every size, and every style, those household indispensables—Refrigerators—can be found. Messrs. B. S. Harris & Co., established at No. 149 N. Ninth street, can now offer to the public the very best Ice Coolers and articles thereto appertaining to be found in the Quaker City. The justly celebrated Harris' Patent, Reed & Teed's Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice Water Refrigerators have attained a reputation since their introduction to the public that has never been excelled, since they keep, as they are warranted to do, viands of all descriptions, sauces, butter, etc.etc., in a sweet, cool condition, and are more economical in the use of ice than others.

In addition to this great inducement, which at this time of the year should call forth a visitation, Messrs. Harris have on hand an assortment of the new Patent Hot Air, Uncle Sam Cooking Range, which is pronounced, by all competent judges and thorough housewives, complete in all its details and appurtenances, and possessing superior advantages over all others in its great power in generating hot air, and by the peculiar construction of its flues, dampers, etc., being a consumer of its own gas, a great amount of heat is secured to the ovens, and thus by compelling the same fuel which does the cooking to supply hot air for rooms above, an economy in coal is attained, which makes Harris & Co.'s Uncle Sam Cooking Range the best in the world.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at astounding sacrifice.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STORE IN THE CITY FOR SALE, to close out our retail business. We offer for sale the GOOD WILL, FIXTURES, AND STOCK of our BEAUTIFUL PERFUMERY STORE, southwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets.
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & Co.

SIX CARDS, or one large Photograph, $1; also, a gem of a Porcelain Picture, $1. It is a conceded fact that B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, is master of the Photographic art.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

McINTIRE & BROTHER'S UNDERWEAR.—
Fine Linen Drawers.....at.....$1·75
Fine Linen Drawers.....at.....$1·75
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No. 1035 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
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MARRIED.

ANDRES—MANSFIELD.—June 13, at No. 1342 Mervine street, by the Rev. C. W. Claxton, W. C. H. ANDRES, Esq., to Miss AMANDA MANSFIELD, of this city. No cards. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

CROTHERS—PRICE.—On June 6, 1867, by Rev. R. Jeffery, Mr. WILLIAM L. CROTHERS to Miss MYRA P. PRICE, both of this city.

MORRIS—VANUXEM.—In St. James' Church, Bristol, on Thursday, June 13, by the Rev. W. S. Perkins, RICHARD H. MORRIS to ALICE L., daughter of the late Prof. Lardner Vanuxem.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. NANCY, wife of John Alexander, in the 49th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2721 Federal street, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CLARK.—On the 11th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Robert Clark, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 231 S. Eighth street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

ECKEL.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, MARY ECKEL, widow of the late Samuel Eckel, in the 63th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 1220 N. Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

IRVIN.—On the 12th instant, ISABELLA, wife of George W. Irvin.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. John Irvin, No. 120 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Ground.

MATTHEWS.—On the 12th of June, FRANCES, wife of Henry Matthews, aged 52 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1062 Vernon street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REECE.—On the 12th instant, ANNIE M., wife of E. Lewis Reece, and eldest daughter of James H. Deas, in the 24th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1923 Mt. Vernon street, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THORNTON.—On the 12th instant, Mrs. ANN THORNTON, wife of John Thornton, in the 51st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 371 Lyceum avenue, Roxborough, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

WIRE DISH COVERS OF ROUND, OVAL, and oblong patterns, for protecting food from flies. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SMALL BENCH AND HAND VISES, CALLIpers, Compasses, Pincers, Pliers, and Wire Nippers, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DON'T YOU KNOW? IF YOU DO NOT, you can soon ascertain, by personal inspection, that a very fair assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools are usually to be found at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 28 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 8]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.—ENTIRE Retail Stock to be CLOSED OUT AT COST, To engage in the wholesale business. No. 331 N. SECOND Street. 6 13 6t*

JOHN V. B. HAHN,
PLASTERER,
6 11 6trp* No. 1351 SPRING GARDEN Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use-also, to his popular "Ponic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
OUR
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATOR
IS THE
BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,
Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at
N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT,
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES. AT
WILLIAM R. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET.
251 5 22 wfm1m] 251

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from our Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Daniel Bread asked to be excused for the reason that he had been raised and educated a Quaker, and was opposed to capital punishment.

Judge Wylie declined to pass upon the case, leaving it for the Judge who should try the case.

Thomas Young and William Orne were excused on account of being invalids.

James Kelly said he was in Government employ, and was excused.

William Reiswick said he had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. This was asserted to be a question for Judge Fisher to decide on.

Douglass Moore and George Crandall were excused on account of illness; also, C. H. Lane, Francis Lamb, William H. Henry, and John Guilder.

Jenkin Thomas presented a certificate that he was liable to attacks of rheumatism, but the Judge declined to excuse him.

R. H. Stinemetz was excused on account of illness for attendance to-day.

Joseph L. Pearson said he was not a taxpayer, and asked to be excused. He admitted to paying school taxes, and was not excused.

George Gulich stated that his father-in-law died last night. The Judge declined excusing him, as, he said, the Court would not act to-day, and probably not to-morrow.

A. B. Stoughton hoped to be excused because his clients might suffer. He was not excused.

James S. Stopham was excused on account of the illness of his child.

James C. Kennedy claimed to be a citizen of New York, and voted there. He was excused.

John Wilson said he had an excuse to offer on account of illness in his family. They were all well, but there was no one but himself to attend to his business, and that would suffer if he were on the jury. He had not been able to see his physician this morning, or he might have obtained a certificate for himself.

Judge Wylie said that, in consideration of the present condition of Mr. Wilson, he would await a certificate from his physician.

P. H. Browning claimed to be a voter and resident of Maryland, and was excused.

George W. Rigss was excused on account of important business which could not be neglected.

George Jillard had been previously summoned as a member of the Grand Jury for the ensuing term of the Court, and he was accordingly excused.

John Alexander was returned as in New York, but he would be summoned upon his return to this city.

It was suggested that the Marshal should, by to-morrow morning summon talesmen in the place of those to day excused.

Marshal Gooding said he had been ordered to summon one hundred talesmen, but had not been able to do so for the want of time, and had been able to summon only those above named. In making up the full list of one hundred, he would supply the places of those excused.

Judge Wylie directed the Marshal to continue to act under the order issued on Thursday.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HUNGARY.

INTERESTING LETTER OF KOSSUTH TO DEAK—HE DENOUNCES THE UNION OF HUNGARY WITH AUSTRIA.

The Pesth newspapers of May 26 publish a long letter from Louis Kossuth to Franz Deak, in which the arrangements with the Austrian Government are bitterly condemned. We give the main portions of the letter:—

PARIS, May 22.—My Friend:—Permit me to address thee in the name of those recollections of the past which have been kept holy by me throughout the sufferings of long exile, under the weight of patriotic grief and family affliction. Not only did we profess the same principles, but were also friends in the noblest sense of the word during the brightest period of our manhood, when we strode along the path of patriotic duty.

We stood united, guardians of the nation's rights, on the eve of the 1848 crisis, when we, as Ministerial colleagues, plainly demanded from the Vienna Court and the Vienna Government that "the legal independence and freedom of our fatherland should be recognized and guaranteed in every respect, comprising the Hungarian and independent administration of our finance and army system, free from any foreign interference whatever.

At the same time, and as a consequence of this righteous demand, we declared to the Vienna Government that, unanimously with the whole nation, we had come to the unalterable resolution not to yield, at any price, even a hair's breadth of the independence belonging to the Hungarian nation, to meet friendly alliance with equal friendship, and enmity with just reprisals.

The moment soon arrived when we were put to the proof whether we should, by just retaliation, carry out a purpose by us declared to be unalterable, or whether we should unresistingly accept the death-blow which absolutism levelled at our national and political existence.

Thou, because thou didst not trust in the strength of our nation, didst decide to draw back.

I stood in the ranks of those who, trusting in God, our right and ourselves, responded to the attack of the enemy by justified reprisals, as we together had announced our intention of doing in the name of the nation.

It is no inglorious page which the results of this the resolve of the Hungarian nation have intercalated in the book of history. And although treachery, aided by the force of unrighteous arms wielded by a foreign power, succeeded in shaking our nation's confidence in itself, and through that very undermining of her self-trust, in paralyzing her arm, yet the world greeted with admiration the chivalrous courage evinced in the defence of her rights, and paid a tribute of sympathy to the undeserved shipwreck; and the gigantic manifestation of our nation's vitality (which a little more endurance would have enabled to triumph) bore at least this fruit—that as well the powers in their politics as the peoples in their feelings, began to estimate the Hungarian nation, even after its subjugation, as one of those consistent, vigorous factors of which account can and must be taken in the progress of European history, and to which the logic of history assigns a future, if it (the nation) does not with suicidal hand expunge itself from the list of independent factors.

The accomplishment of this, my friend, was a great benefit, to resign which would be a sin. And the nation which was capable, under such circumstances, of attaining such a position, deserves at least that its leaders in the work of defending its independence and realizing its rights should not doubt its strength.

Ah, then, at the moment of that dreaded crisis, our paths diverged from one another, so have they remained estranged throughout eighteen long years until the present day.

To my lot fell homeless wanderings. To thine a leadership, hedged in by the worship of the nation, and the confidence of a majority of heterogeneous elements. But with this leadership came upon thee a heritage of great duties, and a tremendous responsibility.

The starting points and directions of our parted paths are different from, I may almost say opposed to, one another.

Nevertheless, thou canst not say that I have stood in thy way; thou canst not say that I have endeavored to create obstacles, or to disturb thy calculations.

Yet I am a patriot; the fate of my nation is close to my heart, and by aid of this interest, of this duty, I have watched unceasingly the civic efficiency, often hoping, often troubled, always with attention, but I spoke not a word.

Now I speak, and speak to thee, and publicly, for I see, and see with the eye of a judgment tranquillized by the weight of years and sufferings, that our nation is being thrust down the slippery declivity of Right-Renunciation into danger, into worse than danger—into death.

The present arrangement, Kossuth declares, is identical with the *ultimatum* presented by Jellachich when he invaded Hungary in 1848, which was refused by the Hungarian Ministry in which at that time Deak himself and the present Minister of Worship, Baron Eotvos, were the colleagues of Kossuth. After bitterly complaining of the sacrifice about to be made by the revision of the laws of 1848, the letter continues:—

In fact, the bills brought forward by the Ministry are so completely in contradiction to the requirements of Hungary's political existence, they clash so utterly with the political tendencies to which our nation has held fast throughout four centuries and a half of joy and sorrow, they offer such a contrast to the age in which we live, its tendencies, and the whispering of European conjectures; they are so dangerous in their character, and so devoid of motive, whether necessity or the position of the Austrian reigning house, that one cannot sufficiently wonder how a Ministry could be found which would dare to undertake the responsibility of ventilating them, did not apprehension tend to testify that they feel themselves sure of the co-operation, and, through that, of the support of a majority in the Diet.

Contemporaneously and by degrees falls the veil from the face of the secrets of the Vienna negotiations. Everything is, so it seems, already settled, and the Parliament only summoned in order to enregister the *fait accompli*.

I, however, recognize in this *fait accompli* the death of the nation, and because I recognize this I feel it to be my duty to break my silence, not in contention, but in the name of God, of the fatherland, and of posterity, to appeal passionately to thee! Look around thee with a lofty, statesmanlike glance, and weigh the eternal consequences to which thou leadest thy father and, which shall live when our bones have long crumbled into dust; that fatherland to which we are sworn to love, not only the fleeting moment of the present, but also the unchangeable past and the approaching future!

Do not lead the nation to a station from which she can never more become mistress of her future.

I am become grey in the

For the Evening Telegraph.

A SAILOR'S ODE TO THE SEA.

BY CAPTAIN JOHN P. SMITHERS, OF THE MERCHANT MARINE.

I.

Our minds are thrilled with awe beyond control,
O murmuring sea while! pensive and alone
We linger by thy side; thy blue waves roll
And onward plunge, with ever restless moan,
Stretching away into the dim unknown.
While all they graceful billows bend and nod.
We love to listen to thy lofty tone
Which bids us look away e'er man's foot trod
The "Garden of the Lord," or sin had cursed the sod.

II.

Thy atoms were in Chaos, when in sleep
Creation lay; when dread and silent night
Spread her dark wing o'er all the mighty deep;
God spake, and at the word the tinted light
Mantled the east, till all thy waves grew bright
With Morning's richest hue; then beauty rare
Spread over thy surface, and the azure height
Looked down and smiled upon thee, until there,
Within thy peaceful waters, glowed her image fair.

III.

Thou heard'st the morning stars aloud rejoice,
And all the sons of God their high harps sweep.
When earth was new, then thy unfettered voice
Joined in the hymn, deep answered back to deep,
Then did thy glassy waves joyfully leap
In praise to Him who dropped thee from His hand
Like a clear crystal fount, and bade thee keep
Thy stated bounds. How wonderful and grand
He curbs thy foaming waves from passing o'er the land.

IV.

The wondrous record of the ages past
Were in thy presence sealed; upon young time
Thou did'st look forth, and from thy bosom vast
Thou liftest up thy mighty voice sublime
To noble minstrelsy, which lofty rhyme
Floats down upon thy waters full and clear.
We bow our ear to that soul-melting chime
Of ancient song, until it doth appear
That the far voice of ages soundeth strangely near.

V.

While on the earth change pa...eth over all,
Thou art unalterable, and no decay
Has touched thy structure; thou hast known the fate
Of empires and of crowns; and kingdoms lay
In ruins at thy feet; races have passed away;
And thou did'st see Oblivion's mantle cast
Upon their wreck, whilst thou upon thy way
Went forward changeless, as the ages passed,
Rejoicing, while all nature seemed to crumble fast.

VI.

With hand upon our mouth, with head low bowed
In silent awe, we in thy presence see
That we are dust; while thou art speaking loud
Of God! of Power! and of Eternity!
Mysterious depths, vast secrets are with thee
Of sacred trust; within thy strange dark breast
Are volumes hidden, deep and wise, wise sea!
Thy rolling waters never, never rest,
Yet not by them is all thy mighty power expressed.

VII.

But let us for a moment look away
Where bright the emerald isles in beauty glow,
Among thy waves, and see the things that play
In wonder o'er the deep; fleets with their wings of snow
Upon thy sunny waters come and go;
From zone to zone, and from east to west,
Do thy majestic billows surge and flow,
Bearing the hope of nations on their breast—
Thou art, O murmuring sea! so peaceful in thy rest.

VIII.

But ah! how frightfully thy billows swell,
Mingling their voices with the thunder's jar,
While Triton sounds upon his trumpet shell
To call the awful tempests from afar,
Till all the elements seem met in war
With thy tremendous waves; and madly down
Are powerful navies hurled—and not a star
Looks down upon thee, but the storm fiends frown,
Each o'er the desolation waving his dark crown.

IX.

Upon the waves where Triton shows his wrath,
Old fables tell us, Neptune, a proud king,
Is drawn by Dolphins; while along the path
In graceful figures, Nereids dance and sing,
And all the foaming billows nightly ring
With revelry beneath their fairy tread.
The ancients feared those phantoms, for the wing
Of superstition over them was spread;
But now upon the mind of man a clearer light is shed.

X.

Now let our thoughts descend into the deep:
There, veiled from sight, beneath thy mist of waves.
Where no cloud comes, nor angry sea-storms sweep,
Strange, rich flowers blossom. There the diamond paves,
And gems of pearl adorn the winding caves;
There trees in beauty grow, where yet no bird
Has ever perched; and the sea forest laves
Its plumy branches where no joyous word,
From mortal lips, its clustering arbors ever stirred.

XI.

Out o'er those spreading plains and hills so bright
In nature's loveliness, no dark cloud lowers,
No chill of winter ever cast a blight
O'er those bright gems, o'er those perennial flowers,
For sin ne'er entered into those fair bowers
To mar the charm; and there the foliage light
Is swayed by the enchanting flood, that pours
Its waters through those feathery branches, white
As shrubs hung by the drapery of a frosty night.

XII.

And that rich network wrought of silvery shreds
Shows forth the beauties of the Eternal Mind:—
Fair as the gauzy veil that brightly spreads
The high etherial dome, and doth enshrine
The world with grandeur; the same Hand doth twine
Those rich mines 'mid the eternal rocks, with care,
And fasten the small lichens, that doth bind
The morning in His garments, and doth wear
Light as a covering, He hath made them fair.

XIII.

Profoundest sea! man's knowledge never can
By searching find out thy mysterious lore;
Thou mockest at the pompous pride of man;
All who go down thy mysteries to explore,
Charmed by thy tuneful dirge, come back no more
To us, O, cruel sea! They make their bed
Deep in thy caverns, where the hoarse floods roar;
Yet not for aye shall thy proud waters spread
O'er our dear ones. O sea! thou shalt restore our dead.

XIV.

Yes, thou shalt yield them when Christ's potent word
Shall rend the tomb, and death's strong fetters break;
And thy most secret depth shall then be stirred,
For e'en the solid earth shall fear and quake;
Beneath thy mighty bars Christ's voice shall wake
Those sleepers from repose; their souls shall hear
The trumpet's sound, and quickly vigor take,
While all thy bashful waves grow white with fear,
The isles shall flee away, and thou shalt disappear.

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.—It may not be generally known that there are at present two Japanese embassies in Paris. Besides the legation of the Tycoon, there is a courtly and accomplished representative of the chief of Satzuma. A grave question arose some time since between these oriental diplomats. Both of them had been entrusted with articles for the Exhibition. "His Excellency" Iwasbita, representative of the chief of Satzuma, claimed the privilege of exhibiting under his master's flag. To this "His Excellency" Mocou-Yamah opposed a strenuous resistance, claiming that the Tycoon's flag was the only one which the Commissioners of the Exhibition could recognize. The puzzled Commissioners referred the matter to a special committee of two. These gentlemen had a protracted conference with the two ambassadors at the residence of Baron de Lesseps. It resulted in the following decision:—

First. His Highness the Prince of Satzuma shall exhibit under his own flag.

Second. This flag shall bear the inscription, "Government of Satzuma," while the flag of the chief of Kwanto shall bear the inscription, "Government of the Tycoon."

Third. Both flags shall be placed under the flag of the Japanese confederation, bearing the inscription "Japan."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Moscow *News* gives some interesting statistics respecting the Russian army. At the beginning of the Crimean war the whole military force of Russia consisted of twenty-eight divisions, comprising 112 infantry regiments, while now it consists of forty-seven divisions, with 188 infantry regiments; and that the number of troops in active service, which in 1853 was 580,000, is now 800,000. At the beginning of the present year there were 26,000 officers, 705,799 soldiers, and 29,362 *deustchiks* or assistants. According to the calculations made in the Russian war office, this force may be increased in a very short time to 1,180,000. Besides these, there are 300,000 irregular troops, so that the total military force now at the disposal of the Czar may be reckoned at a million and a half of men.

A MODEL ADVERTISEMENT.—The lines of some men fall in pleasant places. Witness the following advertisement from the London *Times*:—

"The next presentation to the Vicarage of Chieveley for sale, subject to the life of the present incumbent, now in his sixty-first year, with elegant parsonage, gardens, pleasure grounds, and offices, in a neighborhood distinguished by the amenities of polished society, and constituting a rich vineyard of the Christian virtues, with ample means for works of benevolence towards less fortunate folds as derived from two hundred and eighteen acres of glebe, with the tithes of adjoining parishes, extending over nine thousand acres, making the gross income and value to fluctuate, according to averages, between £1600 and £1800 per annum, with extremely moderate outgoings. Can be viewed only by permission of the incumbent; and for particulars apply to Mr. Donkin, Byewell, Felton, Northumberland."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS REQUEST that contributions in aid of the Sufferers and Families of the deceased by the late calamity on Sansom street, be sent to the Mayor of the city, MORTON McMICHAEL, to be distributed by the following Committee appointed by him:—

J. G. FELL,	J. EDGAR THOMSON,
WM. MOREHEAD,	JOHN FARNUM,
D. B. CUMMINS,	JOHN O. JAMES.

COMMITTEE.

Wm. I. Miskey,	Joseph T. Thomas,
Samuel Jeanes,	Wm. Sellers,
Charles Evans, Quarry st.,	Joshua Lippincott, Sixth street.
W. I. Blanchard,	Wm. B. Thomas,
Edward Parrish,	Joseph B. Meyers,
S. Morris Wain,	Alan Wood,
Matthew Baird,	John Hunsworth,
Edward Williams,	Robt Wood, Ridge avenue,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Hugh McIlvain, [6 11 6t
Wm. P. Jenks,	Wm. J. Horstmann.
Wm. H. King, Sansom st.	

CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THE SANSOM STREET SUFFERERS.

St. Paul's P. E. Church Male Sunday School, per Thomas Latimer, Esq.	$17·15
Benjamin T. Tredick	20·00
Hornberger, Cunningham & Co.	25·00
Cash	5·00
"	15·00
Through EVENING TELEGRAPH	50·00
By Post	10·00
Mrs. C. Yarrow	5·00
G. Riter	5·00
Cash	5·00
T. R. B.	20·00
H. C. N.	5·00

6 13 2t* THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer.

FINAL MEETING.—THE SUB-COMMITTEE on Law, and those persons interested in the Inspection of Steam Boilers, and who are desirous of discussing the Ordinance or of offering any amendments thereto, are respectfully invited to meet in the COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER on FRIDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock.

R. M. EVANS,
6 13 2t Chairman of Committee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw §

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. Philadelphia, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 17th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz.: on the line of Twenty-first street, from the south curb line of Oxford street to the middle of Montgomery street, of two feet six inches diameter; thence on Montgomery street to Woodstock street, and along Woodstock street to Cohocksink Creek of three feet diameter.

On Girard avenue, from Ninth to Tenth street.
On Front street, from Denmark to Moore street.
On Tenth street, from sixty feet south of Arch, to Filbert street.
On Rodney street, from Nineteenth to Eighteenth, and on Eighteenth to Pine street.
On Mount Vernon street, from Sixteenth to Nineteenth street.
On Tasker street, from Eight to Ninth street.
On Sixth street, from Brown to Parrish street.
} Of two feet six in. diameter.

On Sixth street from Parrish to Poplar street, of three feet diameter, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 85 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1·37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs, Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

29§] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS

OF

LLAMA LACE POINTES,
THREAD LACE POINTES,
LLAMA LACE ROTONDES,
PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES,
AT LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 4 1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's New Iron Steamship Tioga, 1075 Tons, CAPTAIN JAMES T. MORSE,

Is now taking freight at low rates for New Orleans direct, at Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street), to sail SATURDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Brazos, and all points on the Mississippi river.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 6tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 22, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $260 GOLD.

CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP..............Saturday, June 22
CITY OF CORK..............Wednesday, June 26
CITY OF BOSTON..............Saturday, June 29

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·30 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1§ ip

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 25§

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 16§

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1§ SOLID SILVER-WARE

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

REMOVAL.

R E M O V A L.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

ROOFING.

R O O F I N G .

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET.

5 7 fmw6m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

7 16m VANKIRK & CO

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
1 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

JULY COUPONS WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1¼

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1825, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm3at STATE TREASURER

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2¼rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 eet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 2rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches. BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¼

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¼

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAXEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in June next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.

Apr. 27, Joshua Lippincott et al., Executors of JAMES DUNDAS, deceased.
" 27, Ellen McManus, Executrix of FRANCIS McMANUS, deceased.
" 29, Peter J. Masterson and John Daley, Executors of MICHAEL MASTERSON, deceased.
" 30, Adam Everly and John C. Cresson, Executors of MARY EVERLY, deceased.
" 30, George J. Richardson et al., Executors and Trustees of WILLIAM RICHARDSON deceased.
May 1, Hugh Gamble, Executor of JOHN TURNER deceased.
" 2, John R. Neff, Jr., et al., Executors of CHARLES BIRD, deceased.
" 2, Charles Wurts, Executor of MARIA B LENTZ, deceased.
" 4, George W. and Catharine Bremer, Executors of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.
" 6, Charles H. Ehrenpfort and Lorenze Sternbein, executors of JOHN BESSINGER, deceased.
" 6, Anna M. Howell, et al., Administrators of JOHN A. HOWELL, deceased.
" 6, Jacob Hoffman, Administrator of CHARLES NUGENT, deceased.
" 6, John Smith, et al., Administrators of THOMAS READING, deceased.
" 6, John C. and Alexander G. Mercer, Administrators of HALL W. MERCER, deceased.
" 7 Charles L. Bowen, Executor of ELIJAH BOWEN, deceased.
" 7, Edward A. Page, Administrator of CHARLES F. PAGE, deceased.
" 7, Robert Tempest and Elijah Jones, Executors of PETER J. DECKER, deceased.
" 9, Bernard Owens, Administrator of HENRY MEVILEZ, deceased.
" 9, Charles W. Hornor, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN NORTHROP, Sr., deceased.
" 9, John Trucks, Guardian of HENRY C. TRUCKS, late a minor.
" 10, Jane S. Comfort et al., Executors of EZRA COMFORT, deceased.
" 10, The Girard Life Insurance, etc. Co., Executors of PETER SEIP, deceased.
" 10, Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
" 11, John C. Davis, Administrator of ELIZA Austin, deceased.
" 13, William P. Cresson and Thomas B. Wattson, Executors of EDWARD GASKILL, deceased.
" 13, John H. Goldbeck, Administrator of JOHN RAU, deceased.
" 13, Elizabeth Schneider, Administratrix of ANTHONY SCHNEIDER, deceased.
" 14, John W. Lawton, Executor of MARTIN McHALE, deceased.
" 14, William C. Cottinan and John Rees, Executors of JACOB BAKER, deceased.
" 14, Joseph R. and Jacob A. Paul, Administrators of WILLIAM R. PAUL deceased.
" 15, Emma N. Allen et al., Executors of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.
" 15, Charles S. Livezey and Joseph Lever, Executors of ALICE HEALD, deceased.
" 15, Charles Welsh, Executor of ANN HUNTER, deceased.
" 15, Lewis A. Scott, Administrator in Pennsylvania of JOSEPH D. SMITH, deceased.
" 15, Peter McCall, Executor of SARAH McCALL, deceased.
" 15, William T. Lowber et al., Executors of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased.
" 16, Peter Deal, Administrator of HANNAH CRAMER, deceased.
" 17, Henry Barry, Executor of HENRY BARRY, Sr., deceased.
" 17, Joseph M. Pile, Administrator of ROBERT B. WOODBURN, deceased.
" 18, John Colburn, Administrator of JAMES COLBURN, deceased.
" 18, Gideon L. Fisher, Executor of HENRY CREEN, deceased.
" 18, Patrick A. Fagan, Executor of THERESA CLARK, deceased.
" 18, Hugh Campbell et al., Executors of JOSEPH TAGGERT, deceased.
" 20, Thomas Barker, Administrator of GEORGE BARKER, deceased.
" 20, William H. Main, Trustee and Executor of STEPHEN H. SIMMONS, deceased.
" 21, H. C. Primrose and A. Thompson, Executors of VIOLET PRIMROSE, deceased.
" 21, Edmund and Benjamin Young, Executors of JACOB YOUNG, Sr., deceased.
" 22, Samuel Davis and John Dight, Executors of CHARLES GAMBER, deceased.
" 23, James Page, Administrator of THOMAS M. RICHARDS, deceased.
" 23, James L. Bewley, Administrator of MARY G. SCHUTZENBACH, deceased.
" 24, Patrick Mullen, Executor of PATRICK BOW, deceased.
" 24, Rebecca Jane Fulton and George Henderson, Executors of JAMES FULTON, deceased.
" 24, Anna K. Jones (formerly Keyser), Executrix of CHARLES KEYSER, deceased.
" 24, Frederick Koons, Administrator of THEODORE GRABEIN, deceased.
" 24, John O'Byrne, Administrator of MARGARET SCANLAN, deceased.
" 24, John O'Byrne, Administrator of PETER SEIGFRIED, deceased.
" 24, Frederick Koons, Administrator of ELIZABETH WILL, deceased.
" 25, Sarah Heald, Administratrix of JOHN C. HEALD, deceased.
" 27, Horace Moses and Henry Cramond, Executors of JOSEPH GRATZ, deceased.
" 27, Charles B. Engle, Administrator of JOHN PREVOST, deceased.
" 28, Rebecca and Susan R. Jackson, Executrices of JOSEPH JACKSON, deceased.
" 28, William M. Farr, Administrator of WILMON WHILLDIN, deceased.
" 28, Mahlon Fox, Administrator of HORATIO WORRALL, deceased.
" 29, Charles M. Wagner, Administrator of JAMES BOYER, deceased.
" 29, Dr. Seth C. Huston, Guardian (as filed by his Executor) of the LEIB minors.
" 29, Amanda Parsons, Administratrix of DANIEL M. PARSONS, deceased.
" 29, Caroline Swift and P. S. Jacoby, Executors of MARY SWIFT, deceased.
" 29, Catharine Smith, Administratrix of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
" 30, John McArthur, Jr., Executor of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
" 30, Jacob M. Clark, Administrator of MARY M. CLARK, deceased.
" 30, Henry Ball, Jr., Administrator of HENRY BALL, deceased.
" 30, William S. Helverson, Administrator of HANNAH COOK, deceased.
" 30, Hugh De Haven, Executor of HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, deceased.
" 30, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of JOHN SKIRVING, deceased.
" 30, John B. Wagner et al., Executors of WILLIAM WAGNER, deceased.
" 30, Jonathan Rooke, Executor of SAMUEL R. JONES, deceased.
" 30, William G. Flanagan, Executor (as filed by his Executrix) of MARY C. NAYLE, deceased.
" 30, Louisa P. Carr, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of EDWARD W. CARR, deceased.

FREDERICK M. ADAMS,
5 31 f4t Register.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM W. BREWTON vs. CAROLINE BREWTON, December Term, 1866, No. 80. In Divorce.
To Caroline Brewton, respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. J. JOSEPH MURPHY,
May 18, 1867 [6 13thm4t*] Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH J. HOWARD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA H. EDWARDS, Executrix and Trustee under will of SARAH P. HOWARD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 7 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY E. BROWN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD DONAGAN, Executor and Trustee under the will of MARY E. BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,
6 7 fmw5t* Auditor.

ESTATE OF ROSANNA SMITH, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them without delay, to
WILLIAM SMITH, JR.,
5 31 f6t * No. 1121 Hamilton Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.
REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine: tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, ETC.—
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1867.
Sealed and Indorsed Proposals for Books, Blanks, and Stationery for the Custom House, Philadelphia, will be received at this Office until the 28th day of JUNE, inclusive, for supplying the Custom House for one year from the 1st of July, 1867.

Blank Books for Entries, Records, Abstracts, etc.

Printed Books of Bonds, etc.

Printed Blanks for Enrolments, Licenses, Reports, Permits, Accounts, etc.

Stationery, viz.:—Pens, Ink, Paper, Pencils, etc.

The whole probably not to exceed $3800.

Liberty is reserved to accept such proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles therein named.

It is also to be understood that all such articles as may be required, and which are not expressly mentioned in the Schedules, shall be furnished by the contractors, at the usual market prices, or may, at the option of the Collector, be purchased in open market.

Schedules of articles and estimated quantities, with specimens, and other required particulars, furnished on application to this office.

Bonds, with satisfactory security, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
6 7 f4t JOSEPH W. CAKE, Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of JUNE, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States revenue cutters of this station, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of July next.

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality; to be approved by the captain; and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.
JOSEPH W. CAKE,
6 7 f4t Collector.

ICE COMPANIES.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN

PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily,		60 cents per week.
12 "	"	75 cents per week.
16 "	"	90 cents per week.
40 "	"	25 cents per day.
20 "	"	$1·05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc. taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors. [5 13mwf1

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44¼

GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 26¼ PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8¼

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 — INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1123]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23¼

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The Elopement of a Methodist Minister Contradicted.

The Troy *Whig* gives the following more favorable version of the alleged case of elopement of a Methodist minister with a young lady: —

On Thursday last Miss H. departed from her residence with the avowed intention of visiting a relative and friend, Miss Bronson, at Clarksburg, Massachusetts. On Sunday last Miss H.'s parents and friends discovered that she hadn't called on Miss B. at all—hadn't been to Clarksburg—and that no trace of her could be found until Sunday evening, when Conductor Welch, of the Troy and Adams Railroad, stated that Miss H. had proceeded to Troy on his train, on Friday, reaching the Union Depot at the usual hour. On alighting from the cars in the depot, Miss H. was met by the Rev. Mr. Merrill, who conducted her to the Troy House coach, in which both rode to the Troy House. On Friday evening Merrill was seen by a number of North Adams acquaintances in the Union Depot, about taking the train for Utica. It has since been ascertained that Miss H. started for Greenfield, Mass., on the same afternoon, and also that Merrill preached in Utica on Sunday last. Reaching Greenfield, Miss H. wrote a letter to her father telling him of her whereabouts, and requesting that he would visit her and take her home. This letter was received on Monday, and Mr. H. immediately started for Greenfield. Previous to the reception of the letter at Adams, however, Miss H.'s brother and brother-in-law started on the train for this city, in quest of the "missing fair one." While here they learned by telegraph of her whereabouts, also of her visit to this city, and returned home Tuesday morning, satisfied that no wrong had been committed either by Mr. Merrill or the young lady. She might have been somewhat indiscreet, but more than that her friends do not accuse her of.

Attempted Wife-Murder and Suicide of the Husband.

A domestic tragedy was reported at 11 o'clock last evening, at No. 158 Elizabeth street, where a married woman was shot by her husband, who subsequently committed suicide. The names of the couple are Henry and Adelaide Bundy. The man was formerly an Assistant Keeper of the State Prison at Sing Sing, and was discharged from his position last March for being a drunkard. He then came with his wife to this city, where they lived unhappily. His disposition and ill-use caused her finally, on last Monday evening, to leave his apartments, in a house in Delancey, near Forsyth street, and go to No. 158 Elizabeth street to live. Here he visited last evening, and requested her to return and live with him; and upon her refusing, he drew a pistol and shot at her, the ball passing through the arm, and breaking the bone; then he placed the muzzle to his own head, and fired, the ball penetrating the brain, and resulting in his instant death. The woman, not being endangered by the wound, was not removed from her residence; but the dead body was taken to the Spring Street Police Station, to await the action of the Coroner.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Poisoned with Ice Cream—Five Bank Officials in Danger.

From the Memphis Avalanche of the 7th.

Yesterday afternoon the gentlemen employed in the Merchants' National Bank, on Jefferson street, feeling the heat oppressive, determined to cool off on ice cream, and sent out for a supply. When it came five of them partook freely, and were almost immediately afterwards attacked with symptoms of having been poisoned. They complained of great pain, and were severally purged and vomited. Dr. C. H. Stanley was called in and gave the requisite medical care; but the poisoned parties were all so badly affected that they could not be removed, but laid all night in the bank, which closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is feared that one of those poisoned will not recover.

The ice cream not eaten was taken to Dr. Stadley's office, and there examined, and found to have in it a portion of sulphate of copper. Further chemical analysis will be made, but the copper is doubtless the poison that was contained in the ice cream.

On examination of the place where the ice cream was made, it was found that a copper freezer had been used. If it was cleaned before using, it is very singular that the poison should have impregnated the ice cream.

Cutting Glass under Water with Scissors.

The *American Artisan* republishes from the London *Photographic News*, the following account of a process for cutting glass, which might be useful in cases where a glazier's diamond cannot be procured:—

"In order to insure success, two points must be attended to; first and most important, the glass must be quite level while the scissors are applied; and second, to avoid risk, it is better to begin the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and so reduce the shape gradually to that required, for if any attempt is made to cut the glass all at once to the shape, as we should cut a piece of cardboard, it will most likely break just where it is not wanted. Some kinds of glass cut much better than others; the softer glasses cut best. The scissors need not be at all sharp, as their action does not depend much upon the state of the edge presented to the glass. When the operation goes on well, the glass breaks away from the scissors in small pieces in a straight line with the blades. This method has often proved very useful in cutting ovals, etc., which would be very expensive if ground cut; and though the edges are not so smooth as may be desired for some purposes, the method is worth knowing."

Illness of Mr. Charles Kean.

The Liverpool *Daily Post*, of the 30th ultimo, records the sudden and severe illness of the eminent tragedian, Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Kean was announced to play *King Lear* at the new Prince of Wales' Theatre in that city, on the night of the 29th; but on the morning of that day he was prostrated by an attack of heart disease, rendering it impossible for him to appear. Bills were promptly circulated, announcing the abrupt termination of his engagement, and stating that he would never again appear before a Liverpool audience. The certificate of W. H. Manifold, surgeon, was also published. *King Lear* was acted in the evening, Mr. Cathcart supplying the place of Mr. Kean. So dangerous an illness, afflicting a man so far advanced in years as Mr. Kean, cannot but inspire the liveliest anxiety. We trust, however, speedily to hear good news of this famous actor and most estimable gentleman.

UNPLEASANT.—An English journal concludes with some of the jurors at the Paris Exhibition thus:—"Take for example pickles. Conceive the condition of body and mind to which a conscientious gentleman must be reduced after a careful tasting of the productions of a score or so of pickle-makers. Imagine the state of his palate, and the confused state of his judgment, after a course of onions, walnuts, cabbage, capsicums, and gherkins, interspersed with an occasional sample of piccalilli, or some other of those mysterious peppery compounds with the names of which we are all familiar, repeated, for the sake of confirming the first impressions, all through the piccalilli, gherkins, capsicums, cabbages, walnuts, and onions aforesaid. Take, again, mustard, a condiment which all housekeepers know to vary very much in quality, and to be susceptible of an astonishing amount of adulteration. We should very much like to know how the worthy jurors try the merits of competing mustards."

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 18 1m NO. 1934 BROWN STREET.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED
NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1867.
Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
HAINES & LEEDS,
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 627 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1867.
Address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Or J. H. DENNISON,
6 7 fmw6t At St. Lawrence Hotel.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1001 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 4 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

SUMMER BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS CAN be had at the "Retreat," SCHOOL Lane, above Norristown Station. 6 13 2t*

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 13] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR.
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
6 7 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

AUCTION SALES.
PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 304 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Monday morning,
June 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1300 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, children's and misses' wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [6 13 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 11 5t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 12 5t
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 14 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
June 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
5 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
6 shares Consolidation National Bank.
6 shares Union National Bank.
10 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
12 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.
16 shares Second National Bank.
14 shares Northern Liberties Gas stock.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
10 shares Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Co.
SOUTH STREET, Nos. 223 and 225—Stores and Dwellings.
THIRD AND GASKILL STREETS, S. W. corner—Business Stand.
GASKILL STREET, No. 233—Genteel Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN ROAD—Valuable Lot.
VINE STREET, No. 413—Store and Dwelling.
SEVENTEETH STREET, No. 418—Store and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1604—Genteel Dwelling.
VASEY STREET, No. 705—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 1340, south of Master—Modern Residence.
HANCOCK STREET, Germantown, Nos. 4769 and 4771—Tavern.
MARSHALL STREET, Nos. 964 and 966—Six Dwellings.
COOPER STREET, Beverly, N. J.—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 310, below Spruce—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 409—Business Stand.
POTTS STREET, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Three Brick Dwellings.
RACE STREET, No. 118—Brick Dwelling.
BROWN AND VENANGO STREETS, S. E. corner—Country Residence.
THIRTY-SIXTH AND LOCUST STREETS, S. W. corner—Modern Residence.
SECOND STREET, No. 413, Camden, N. J.—Brick Cottage.
COTTAGE STREET, Chesnut Hill—Stone Residence.
TWELFTH STREET, No. 31, south of Arch—Genteel Dwelling.
FLORIDA STREET, No. 769—Genteel Dwelling.
ARCH STREET, No. 2107—Modern Residence.
MARSHALL STREET, Nos. 971 and 973—Genteel Dwellings.
EIGHTH STREET, No. 134, between Walnut and Chesnut—Business Stand, Brick Store.
Full particulars in catalogues. [6 14 3t
Sale at the Eastern Market.
LARGE AND ELEGANT MARBLE DRINKING BARS, HEDLOCK AND YELLOW-PINE FLOORING, FISH MARKET, ETC.
On Saturday Afternoon,
15th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Eastern Market, South Fifth street, corner of Merchant street. [6 11 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 WALNUT Street
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper
Sale on Monday, June 17, will include
The Elegant
BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets,
25 feet front, with lot, 160 feet deep, built and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences and comforts—bay windows, verandahs, three bath rooms, laundry, and water closets, solid walnut stairway, etc.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of N. Stronse, deceased—Five brick dwellings, and lot 44x124 feet, Fifth street, below Christian, east side.
WEST PENN SQUARE—Handsome modern residence, with every convenience, No. 3, below Market street.
VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS—With 35 acres of land, known as "Mount Pleasant Mills," near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.
SPRING GARDEN STREET—Handsome residence, brick and brownstone, with extra conveniences, No. 2124. [6 5 7t

SAMUEL C. FOBD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.
GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 150 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.
TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished house in the most desirable part of Woodbury, N. J. For particulars, inquire No. 151 North FIFTH Street, Phila. 6 12 w12t*
TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, in building No. 109 South THIRD Street. 6 11 6t*
TO LET PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 23
TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 6 4 tf
$300 RENT—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Sts. 5 31 tf

WANTS.
WANTED,
A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,
PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.
Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
$27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.